



The Leader.

A POLITICAL AND LITERARY REVIEW.

"The one Idea which History exhibits as evermore developing itself into greater distinctness is the Idea of Humanity—the noble endeavour to throw down all the barriers erected between men by prejudice and one-sided views; and, by setting aside the distinctions of Religion, Country, and Colour, to treat the whole Human race as one brotherhood, having one great object—the free development of our spiritual nature."—*Humboldt's Cosmos.*

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VOL. IX. No. 410.]

SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1858.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED...FIVEPENCE.
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Review of the Week.

THE ceremonial of the Royal marriage of Monday last passed off without a single *contretemps*, and evoked a large amount of popular enthusiasm. London made holiday, and loyally tired itself out with wandering through and about the metropolis in search of something to see or something to do worthy of the high occasion. Bitterly cold as was the early morning, thousands and tens of thousands sought the roadway between Buckingham and St. James's Palace, for the chance of catching a glimpse of the QUEEN, or of the young bridegroom, or, best of all, of the bride; and possibly one in a thousand or so was gratified in the way desired. But the sight of the carriages in which the principal actors in the Royal nuptial scene were supposed to be was sufficient to set the concourse shouting, and shout they did in a way never exceeded. The QUEEN and the young couple must have been deeply impressed with the heartiness of their public greeting.

In the transformed Chapel Royal the marriage service was performed with incidents of touching grace and interest. The bearing of the young man to whom the future of the earliest born of HER MAJESTY's children has been confided was such as to 'make assurance doubly sure;' and there is this great difference between the public feeling upon the present and upon past occasions of Royal marriages; the public regard it wholly from a domestic point of view—they care nothing, or scarcely anything, about the alliance which it may help to strengthen; their sympathy is with the QUEEN as a mother—as the type of English mothers—and with her anxiety for the happiness of her child. It was this sympathy that gave heart to the cheers which greeted HER MAJESTY's pale but serene face on Monday, and the pale, tearful, but happy face of the PRINCESS ROYAL.

There has been great activity in Leadenhall-street during the week, and the right of the Company to remain in its present position has been debated by the proprietary and directorate with many words and much division of opinion. Their discussion is of value, as helping to bring the great question of 'double Government' to a clear issue. Meanwhile, the arguments of the defenders of the present state of the Indian Government are, that the real government of India is dictated by the Imperial Government through the secret committee; that all the later wars and annexations were forced upon the Court of Directors against their inclination, to the

impoverishment of the Indian Treasury, the stoppage of great works of public utility, and with other evil consequences. Sir HENRY RAWLINSON, a nominated Director, appointed 'by the Crown,' desires to see the Crown exercising a direct power, instead of using its influence in the present indirect and covert way. There is no doubt that the opposition to the threatened bill daily gains strength, through force of argument, through dread of acting while India is in civil war, and through the aid of political opponents of the Government.

COUNT DE PERSIGNY's answer to the address of the Corporation of London conveys a threat from which attention must not be diverted by the flowing civilities of speech in the midst of which it was uttered. He makes no demand with reference to the attack upon his master on the 14th of January, nor does he call for the expulsion of refugees from England, about whose position here, on the contrary, he says some very handsome things in favour of the custom of this country; but he does strongly suggest that the open counsellors of such attacks should be expelled. They would be expelled from France, he says, as soon as their intentions became 'notorious,' and he thinks that the same course of action should be pursued in England. But this 'notoriety' is an assumption on Count DE PERSIGNY's part, and the power of the British laws to expel aliens, even in the event of a notoriety such as that which is assumed, is also assumed. The British laws give to the Government of England no such powers, and the Minister is not very likely to be soon forthcoming who would attempt to enlarge their powers in the direction indicated by the French Ambassador. As to the alliance between this country and France being endangered by the refusal of Lord PALMERSTON to attempt to make English law conformable with French Imperial necessities, and English freedom with the condition bearing the same name in France, we do not believe that LOUIS NAPOLEON is half so wilful as to blind himself to the plain fact, that he would be ten times the greater loser by a breaking of his present relations with England. Therefore we do not look for any serious results from Count DE PERSIGNY's threat about danger to the alliance; but the tone of almost dictation assumed is not to be unheeded, especially when it is known that the Emperor NAPOLEON is using considerable moral pressure at our Court, and is publishing in the *Moniteur* the addresses of his Pretorian guards, offering to be the advance of an army to drag the 'wild beasts'—the refugees—'from their lair,' England!

The latest news from India shows that the British operations are being extended over a wider field, and the engagements reported appear to be isolated and fragmentary. Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, well rid as he is of the proximity of the Gwalior Contingent, has a great deal to do before he can fairly commence the Oude campaign. The position of Sir JAMES OUTRAM at Alumbagh, though said to be threatened, is defended by 4000 men—a sufficient force to hold it sown against any attack that can be made by the enemy. From the Punjab a column is advancing towards the north-west of Oude, through Rohileund; and JUNG BAHADOOR, with nearly 10,000 Ghoorkas, is to advance by Goruckpore towards Lucknow. These forces, with the British reinforcements steadily moving up, will leave little room for doubt as to results.

But the number of troops on the way is insufficient, and more men from England is the burden of every letter from India. Yet where are the men to come from? Enlistment is at a discount: the standard of height for recruits has already been reduced to within an inch of what it was in the sternest stress of the Peninsular war, and the cry is still 'Soldiers wanted!' The other day at Aldershot not two hundred militiamen were obtainable for the line: and why? For more than one reason. It may be the interest of the adjutant, but it is not equally the interest of the other officers of a militia regiment to turn their men over to the line, for if they lose their men the regiment is disembodied, and their occupation is gone. On the other hand, the militia being composed of county volunteers, the men are attached to their officers, and decline to be absorbed into strange agglomerations. They will readily join the regular service *bodily*, officers and all, but they shrink from separation. Twenty-five new battalions are to be created; fifteen thousand men *per annum* will be wanted for the East; but the routine of the Horse Guards displays its activity and ingenuity in doubling the fortune of a few aristocratic favourites, and declines to make the army, by an infusion of new blood, a national service. If the flagrant injustice in the distribution of honours were not enough to disgust high-minded gentlemen, the prevailing system with respect to the militia would be sufficient to deter volunteers from the ranks.

The preparatory state in which the naval and military operations against Canton have so long stood, is about to pass away. Lord ELGIN, deprived of his first army by the necessities of India, has managed to get together a second force, with

which, in company with our French allies, we are at last to have it out with Commissioner YEH, who will do nothing but fight—that is, nothing which we (or rather, our representatives) want him to do; and, probably, the next mail will bring the intelligence that the flags of England and France are waving above the crumbled walls of Canton. One fact will be received with pleasure by all: it is that every possible precaution will have been taken to protect the lives and property of unoffending persons in the city. Admiral SEYMOUR has issued a precise order on the subject, and there is every reason to hope it will be carried out.

The operation of the New Divorce Act is beginning to be illustrated in a marked manner. An application which was made at Exeter a few days ago deserves attention. A Mrs. CATHERINE BOND applied under the 20th and 21st of Victoria, cap. 85, for protection for herself and property against her husband and his creditors. The wife stated that her husband had deserted her without reasonable cause for nearly five years, during which time she had supported herself by letting furnished lodgings. She had heard nothing of her husband until June last, when he returned to her in a state of utter destitution, and out of charity she permitted him to sleep under her roof and to take his meals in the kitchen. Very recently it has been ascertained that during the time of the husband's being away he had married another woman, and he is now in prison awaiting his trial for the bigamy. Meanwhile the man's creditors have applied to Mrs. BOND for payment of her husband's debts, and she is threatened with ruin. The notable feature in this case is, that the fact of the wife having consented, even in charity, to permit the husband to return beneath her roof, is held to have condoned for the previous desertion, and to have rehabilitated the husband in all his previous rights and authority; and there is but one hope for the security of the poor woman whose tender-heartedness prevented her from shutting her door in the face of the man who had deserted her—the fellow will very probably be convicted, and there will then be no difficulty in affording her protection.

The bankruptcy case of Messrs. HALL and HALL, a certificate meeting of which took place on Thursday, is another of those stories which have of late so strikingly illustrated the trade-spirit of the time. The Messrs. HALL and HALL, solicitors, are two brothers, who inherited a business of old standing and high reputation. Many of their clients were members of the aristocracy, and large sums of money were entrusted to their keeping. The value of their business can be judged from the fact that in five years the net profits were 14,000%. But the itch of speculation was upon the pair; they embarked in the breeding of cattle on a large scale, erected costly buildings—with the moneys of their clients; and, could they only have kept afloat for a few years (with the aid of more of their clients' money, of course), they might, possibly, said the counsel for the opposing creditors, have retrieved their position,—and, he might have added, come to great wealth and power, and been very much looked up to and respected. But there is an inevitable tendency in such schemes as these to topple over just before the time of promised triumph. The Messrs. HALL find themselves removed into the Bankruptcy Court, and produce a balance-sheet showing liabilities amounting to 111,418*l.*, assets about 24,000*l.* Many worthy persons will exclaim, How very shocking and dishonest, to spend other people's money in this way! Had the Messrs. HALL been lucky and kept out of the Bankruptcy Court, many of these same good people would have thought it an honour to be on terms with the well-to-do brothers. Let us call them by what hard names we will, but do not let us regard them in the light of monsters; they have done nothing which is not daily and hourly done in most excellent good society: it is success or non-success that makes them respectable or disreputable. That is the moral of their story.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE EAST INDIA HOUSE MEETING.

THE adjourned meeting on the double Government question was once more resumed on Wednesday, under the Presidency of Mr. R. D. Mangles. Mr. Helps, in opening the debate, warmly supported the petition. The people of India, he thought, are not ripe for representative institutions; but, he added, there was nothing to hinder them from sitting on those benches and explaining their wishes and requirements to the English public. —Mr. Mills also eulogised the Company, and condemned the Afghan war and the annexation of Scinde, which the Court of Directors had very properly opposed. —Colonel Rawlinson, one of the Directors, thought the change proposed by Government would be an improvement. The proximate cause of the rebellion (of which he conceived we are far from seeing the end) was the annexation of Oude; but a Royal Amnesty, combined with a change of Government, would be considered in India as an act of grace and strength. The appearance at Delhi of a son of the Queen of England, surrounded by all the pomp and pageantry of a court, would have a great effect in tranquillising the people. —Dr. Burnes, K.H., late Physician-General, Bombay, whose son is now a prisoner in the hands of the rebels in Lucknow, spoke in favour of retaining the present Government, and alluded to his twenty-eight years' experience of Indian affairs. —Captain Shepherd, a Director, Sir F. Currie, and Mr. McNaughten, also condemned the proposed change; and it was ultimately agreed that the discussion should be adjourned till the next day.

The debate was concluded on Thursday, when the chief speech was that of the chairman (Mr. Mangles), who alluded to a reply sent by the Governor-General to some petitions from natives of Bengal since the mutiny. In this reply, Lord Canning repudiated the idea that the Government of India would consent, by any sweeping proscriptions of race, to compel large classes of loyal and faithful subjects to be cast aside. Mr. Mangles also read the following extract from a letter to himself from Mr. J. P. Grant, dated Benares, December 20th:—"The Governor-General has telegraphed my condemnation in your newspapers, for having liberated Neill's captured mutineers, condemned European soldiers to death, and quarrelled with poor Neill—three almost inconceivable falsehoods. I have pardoned and liberated nobody—have no power to hang European soldiers—and never had the slightest concern with General Neill, directly or indirectly. I have had no difference with any military authority, not even the slightest approach to coolness. I have always been anxious to help them, and the public service through them, to my utmost, and I have always found them very kindly disposed to myself personally, and reasonable." (Cheers.) Mr. Crawshaw's resolution, moved on a previous day, was carried unanimously. On the motion that the Court do adopt the petition to Parliament, Mr. Jones moved an amendment, which fell to the ground for want of a seconder; and Mr. Levin then moved, as another amendment, "that the petition is opposed to the facts of the case in many of its statements, and ought not to be adopted by the proprietors." Mr. McKenzie seconded this amendment. Mr. Sergeant Gazelee also objected to the petition, and contended that the Directors had grossly neglected their duties; but ultimately the petition was carried, and the Court adjourned.

THE ANTI-CHURCH-RATE MOVEMENT.

A deputation, consisting of members of the Society for the Liberation of Religion from State Control, had an interview on Wednesday with Lord Palmerston at his residence in Piccadilly. Sir William Clay introduced the deputation, when Mr. Duncombe, M.P., and several other gentlemen, addressed the Premier, pointing out the evils of the present system, and inquiring what course the Government intend to adopt. Lord Palmerston replied that a bill on the subject was very nearly completed, but that he could not pledge himself to introduce it during the present session, on account of the important business which is awaiting discussion. In answer to a question from Mr. Duncombe, his Lordship said he could not pledge himself to support any private bill on the question: the private bills with reference to church-rates hitherto introduced had not been satisfactory. After some further discussion, leading to no practical result, the deputation withdrew.

A meeting of the members composing the deputation was afterwards held at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's-street. Sir William Clay presided, and Lord Palmerston was very generally censured for refusing to introduce a bill on the subject. Resolutions declaring the determination of the deputation, on their own responsibility, to press forward a bill for the unconditional abolition of church-rates, and advising the friends of religious liberty to contest the imposition of a rate, even where they may be in a minority, were then adopted, together with a vote of thanks to Sir William Clay, which terminated the proceedings.

In the evening, a soirée was held at the Milton Club, Ludgate-hill, at which the church-rate question was again the subject of discussion by various gentlemen who addressed the company.

THE REFORM AGITATION.

Meetings in favour of reform continue to be held. A very crowded gathering took place on Wednesday evening at the Town Hall, Woolwich, in aid of the movement. Mr. Townsend, M.P., was in the chair, and

spoke in support of the manifesto recently issued under the sanction of several members of the House of Commons. Mr. Stenehouse moved a resolution in favour of household suffrage, the ballot, triennial Parliaments, and the abolition of the property qualification for members of Parliament. The resolution was carried, and petitions were adopted.

The Tower Hamlets electors met on Tuesday evening, and a local Reform Association was inaugurated. The principles laid down as its basis were of a very liberal character, and received unanimous support.

A circular emanating from those who are arranging a representative conference in London, on the part of the working classes, has been sent to some two hundred and fifty individuals of the United Kingdom, distinguished for their adherence to Reform principles. Its object is to urge the importance of the proposed conference.

AN AUSTRALIAN ANNIVERSARY DINNER.

The anniversary of the foundation of the first of the Australian colonies was celebrated on Tuesday by a dinner at the Albion Hotel, Aldersgate-street. There was a large muster of the leading Australian colonists now in England, and several influential members of the House of Commons were present. The banquet was presided over by Sir C. Nicholson, late Speaker of the Legislative Council of New South Wales, and the company was addressed by Mr. Labouchere, the Right Hon. Evelyn Denison (Speaker of the House of Commons), Mr. Gladstone, Sir John Pakington, &c. The company did not separate till a very late hour.

STATE OF TRADE.

A slow progression out of the slough of despond in which the trade of the country was recently sunk, is the general upshot of what we have to report of the state of the great manufacturing districts during the week ending last Saturday. Several mills resumed work at Manchester; but the increase of production consequent on this extension of employment has led to a diminution of prices. The iron and coal districts of South Staffordshire have, for the most part, been in a very disturbed state. There have been numerous strikes, and some thousand men have been wandering about out of employ; but there have been no acts of violence. The strike of the wireworkers of Birmingham is at an end. The metal trades of Birmingham are daily becoming firmer. A further improvement is perceptible in the lace trade of Nottingham, but in the hosiery trade there is not much alteration. The hosiery trade of Leicester, however, shows a slight advance. The woollen cloth trade of Leeds and the neighbourhood is becoming more healthy. There were no further failures of importance during last week in the Leeds district. Both the worsted and the carpet trades of Halifax are improving, and more work is being done. At Bradford matters are looking more hopeful, and failures have all but ceased. Still, the aggregate of pauperism is augmenting. Out of a population of 120,000 contained in the Bradford Union, there are now close upon 6000 persons in receipt of parochial relief. The linen trade of Barnsley remains very slack; but the extensive collieries in the district are all working. Trade at Dublin, though still languid, shows a tendency to revival.

A meeting of the shareholders of the Northumberland and Durham District Bank was held on Friday week. In the report, the directors here announce with regret "that not only have the losses of the company exhausted the whole of the guarantee fund, but also, in their opinion, the entire paid-up capital." The capital amounted to 568,000*l.*; the liabilities, at the time of closing, were 2,400,000*l.* The managing director was a Mr. Jonathan Richardson, who is reputed to be very rich; and this gentleman, it appears, made some time back an advance out of the funds of the bank to some ironworks of his own, to an amount equal to more than the entire capital of the bank. Other reckless advances were also made; notwithstanding which, the directors, about a year ago, declared a flourishing dividend out of "profits." Those who were directors at the time these advances were made, have all, with the exception of Mr. Richardson, "gone to render an account elsewhere," as Mr. Ogden, one of the present directors, said at the meeting. On the 2nd of last December, Mr. Richardson signed an agreement with the bank, by which he agreed to pay 765,000*l.* (the sum in which he is indebted to the concern); that amount to include a mortgage security for 100,000*l.*, which he is liable to repay, on its being transferred to him, with interest at five per cent. per annum; the interest on the whole debt to be also at the rate of five per cent.; and the amount of the instalments to be regulated from time to time by the current price of forged pig iron. In consideration of this guarantee, the bank wrote off 50,000*l.* of Mr. Richardson's debt. Mr. Ogden stated that Mr. Richardson has a great deal of real property, but that it is encumbered. He also said that collateral security could be got, but that they had not got it. The result of the meeting was that the adoption of the directors' report was suspended, but that three gentlemen therein named were (notwithstanding a protest handed in from the solicitors to the Bank of England and to Messrs. Glyn and Co., who proposed Mr. Coleman and Mr. Williams instead) appointed as liquidators, resolutions being passed requiring the company to declare the company dissolved, and directing that it be wound-up voluntarily under the Joint-Stock Banking Companies Act of 1857.

THE MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL.

The union of the representatives of two nations took place on Monday at St. James's Palace, amidst circumstances of great splendour for the few, and of shabby dulness for the many. A fog ushered in the morning; and the loyal began to tremble for the Queen's weather. But it was not long before the obscurity cleared off, and a bright, mild day, with a clear sky and a wind from the south, shed cheerful influences on bride and bridegroom, on royal guests and courtly satellites, on the golden and many-hued splendours of the palace with its jubilant throngs, and on the West-end streets with their throngs of much-forgiving, little-cared-for, 'common people.' Along the chief lines, the somewhat tawdry flags, which have done duty on so many recent occasions, flared languidly with the still air; and conspicuous among them hung the gloomy ensign of Prussia, with its black double eagle on a white ground, side by side with the warm and flushing standard of England. Some wreaths and festoons also drooped from wall and parapet; the dusky skeletons of what were to be illuminations showed grimly from the house-fronts; and transparencies, waiting to be made vital by the kindling soul of light within them, here and there gave promise of what the darkness would bring forth. But, though these features of the day were not of a specially exhilarating character, the good-natured 'many-headed'—nowhere more good-natured than in England—walked merrily to and fro, enjoying the fine weather, and the unusual holiday, and the infectious sense of something gallant and gorgeous that was being done somewhere (it might have been in the Bermuda Islands for anything they saw of it), and the sheer feeling of good will to the fair, sweet face that was then going, in all the tenderness of its youth, in all the freshness of its unblunted hopes, to enter the strange, new circle of affectionate wedlock. The greater number of shops kept open; but some were closed, and all were empty, and the streets were alive with holiday faces, and the bells talked from the steeples in their liveliest accents.

Such were the outside features of the occasion. We must now, by means of the favoured daily press, enter the Palace, and bring before the eyes of the reader the ceremonial itself, in all its processional magnificence, its heraldic pomp, and its warmth of feminine beauty—the whole glorified by that inexpressible union of exaltation and pathos, of pride and humility, which music can alone effect:—

THE ROYAL CLOSET, &c., AT ST. JAMES'S.

"Upon arriving at St. James's," says the *Times*, "the Royal party alighted under a covered way erected at the private entrance from the garden. Here the floral and other decorations were marked by exquisite taste. The interior of the pavilion was lined with scarlet and purple cloth, and the drapery was arranged in elegant folds around the opening at either end. The slender pillars which supported the roof were connected by garlands formed of holly, golden furze, and laurustinus in flower, with pendants composed of tendrils of ivy. A knot with streamers of the colours of England and Prussia united the garlands over each column. The principal entrance to the Palace was set in a frame of leaves, flowers, and berries, combined in a highly pleasing manner, and was surmounted by an arch, consisting of palm branches and other exotic plants. Her Majesty was received by the great officers of State, and conducted to the Royal Closet. The banister of the narrow staircase by which the Queen ascended was tastefully decorated with creeping plants, interwoven with roses and camellias, and much had been done by varnishing and gilding, to deprive this most inconvenient flight of stairs of its ordinary mean appearance. A change, almost magical in its effect, has been made in the Royal Closet. The walls were covered with rich embossments in white and gold, the ceiling was chastely painted and gilded in the same colours, while nothing could exceed the richness and elegance of the furniture. From the Royal Closet the Princess Royal, accompanied by Prince Albert and the King of the Belgians, was conducted to the Retiring Room, a remarkably handsome apartment, exquisitely decorated for the occasion. Her Majesty, however, passed at once into the Robing Room, one of the noblest saloons in the Palace, fitted with the rich and quaint but somewhat sombre furniture of the time of Queen Anne. Her Majesty's procession was formed in the Throne Room, where an elegant table, covered with crimson velvet cloth festooned with blue cords and tassels, had been placed for the signing of the marriage register. The windows were filled with flowers, and the mantelpiece bore a miniature *parterre*, the edges of the white marble being fringed with delicate twining plants. No attempt seemed to have been made, except by the introduction of flowers, to improve the State apartments. A broad strip of crimson carpet had been laid down the centre of the rooms through which the bridal processions were to pass; but little more had been done in the way of upholstery."

THE CHAPEL ROYAL.

"Among all the alterations," says the same journal, "which the Chapel Royal has undergone, those which have been made for this ceremonial are by no means among the least. Holbein himself would not have known his work among yesterday's improvements, and that they are great improvements may be judged from the fact that the interior of the building looked not only rich but almost spacious, and as if it really was meant to accommodate a number of visitors. The old high pews had been entirely swept away, and a sufficiently broad path left up the centre of the building from the doorway to the altar. On either side of this, rising one above the other, are four rows of seats, covered with crimson and bordered with gold lace. These accommodate one hundred and fifty persons, the gentlemen being allowed a space of twenty inches, and the ladies no more than two feet. The latter indulgence, however, as it turned out, was a most feeble and inadequate concession to the fashions of the day, and great was the struggling and grievous the injury to robes of State before the ladies could reduce themselves to the required standard. Above these seats and along the walls at each side, at about eight feet from the ground, two galleries have been erected, which are intended to be temporary, but which have been so massively constructed, so richly adorned, and effect such a great improvement in the interior, that it is to be hoped they will be suffered to remain. The cornice of the galleries is ornamented with a handsome scroll-work of carved oak, in keeping with the rest of the chapel; light blue and gold columns support them in the front, and from the spandrels of the arches spring gold beadings, marking the outlines of the whole in the most tasteful manner. Over each column is a shield with the Royal cypher surmounted with the crown, and a light handsome railing of blue and gold closes the whole in front. These galleries held on Monday, when full, rather less than one hundred and fifty peers and peeresses, making the total number of seated visitors who could witness the ceremony from all parts of the chapel not quite three hundred. There were other places than these, however, in which many peers and peeresses were placed, but angels' visits are frequent compared with the number of glimpses which they could have had of what was passing. We presume, however, the privilege of being under the same roof when the ceremonial took place was considered all-sufficient. The seats provided for the representatives of the public were really excellent and well placed, affording ample accommodation for all the journalists present. They were on the basement floor, on the left-hand side, and corresponded with the seats occupied by most of her Majesty's Ministers on the right of the chapel. According to a popular Court fiction, however, no reporters were supposed to be present."

"At the upper end of the Chapel, round the *haut-pas* and altar, all the walls had been hung with the richest crimson silk velvet with a deep and massive bullion fringe. The effect of this was rather too heavy, and in the shadows and corners of the sacred building it seemed so dark in tone as to have almost the appearance of black drapery. But for the extra window which has been added to that end of the chapel, this would have been a most serious error. The altar is draped in the same style, and a beautiful semicircular communion rail runs round the whole. The communion table is heightened to bear the gold plate, which shows gorgeously upon the crimson velvet. The plate here is most massive, though not so antique as is generally supposed, the Saints of the Commonwealth having manifested a most carnal weakness for the beautiful service which was given to the church by Charles I. One noble history of this set, however, still remains, though the dragon of its hairbreadth escapes from the grasp of the Fifth Monarchy men would almost fill a volume. The rest of the service, including the noble and lofty candelabra and the large salver of the last supper, is mostly of the time of Anne and the first George. It includes a massive gold service of Anne's reign—the only one of the kind in the possession of the Crown. Round the altar on the right and left, forty or fifty magnificent settees in crimson and gold were carefully arranged. The low chair of State on the left, with five little stools, two at one side and three at the other, showed at once where her Majesty would sit, surrounded by her Royal children. Her Majesty's pew, over the entrance, was richly dressed and decorated anew for the accommodation of the Corps Diplomatique, all the chief members of which were, of course, to be present on such an occasion. The old recess of the organ-loft and that facing it have been much enlarged—the former for the accommodation of the members of the choir, the latter for her Majesty's private band."

THE PROCESSIONS.

We now borrow from the excellently written account in the *Daily News*, which says:—"A dim atmosphere, as if from clouds of incense, pervaded everything; the rarest perfumes floated on the air, and ever and anon the solemn stillness of expectation was interrupted by some new arrival, perhaps some great figure in future pictures, but now paying homage in his or her apparel to the general splendour, and tending by their presence to add one more item to the dreamlike magnificence of the scene. There is a hush, a stillness that may be heard; then the distant boom of artillery; then the faint strain of distant trumpets, which, gradually swells into the martial

fulness which no other instrument can imitate, and at last the first great incident of the day's pageant is made manifest to the straining eyes of the spectators in the Chapel Royal. A lady of most regal bearing but pale and slender, is seen at the threshold, and, attended by a princely train, she walks majestically up the aisle. It is the Princess Royal of Prussia, the mother of the young son-in-law of England, and never was royal personage more emphatically distinguished by a noble and queenly presence. The great ladies who crowd the reserved benches are almost audible in their commendations, and a general obeisance is cheerfully accorded to the impressive and dignified bow of the august visitor. In a moment her Royal Highness is seen seated on her taboret of state on the *haut-pas*, surrounded by some young officers of the brilliant Prussian body guard, and the coloured light from the window overhead gives a rich distinctness to the figure of the sitting Princess. This was the first great incident of the day, and derived additional interest from being the known harbinger of the successive processions into which the Master of the Ceremonies had divided the marriage ceremonial. Music now added its never-failing charm. The trumpets again sounded, but this time with a more prolonged note, swelling gradually into a solemn march of triumph as the Queen's procession approached the entrance. In came the heralds, ranging themselves quickly right and left; then in quick succession the officers of state, in their splendid blue and gold uniforms, the only exception being the Earl Marshal, who wore his royal scarlet with much grave dignity. The entrance of the Princess Mary of Cambridge made a profound impression, and very general indeed were the expressions of praise at her Royal Highness's graceful and dignified carriage as she walked slowly up the aisle. Her salutations were affectionately as well as respectfully returned, and many a wish was expressed that soon she might be the centre figure in a pageant similar to the present. Then came the Commander-in-Chief, the very ideal of a soldier, with his fine countenance, his martial board, and careless manly bearing. Now the eye becomes dazzled with stars, and gold, and embroidery. A venerable lady approaches, her countenance full of mild dignity, but it is a pity to be obliged to add, bearing the expression of broken health and exhaustion. It is the Queen's mother, the Duchess of Kent; and we have too much for which to be grateful to that illustrious lady to allow her to pass without a special recognition. The trumpets still sustain their subdued march, the peculiar music producing an effect which every one mentions with a sort of involuntary admiration, but which no one can exactly describe, and presently another lady of the Royal House approaches. The great ladies recognize the Duchess of Cambridge; and again there is a general rising and rustling of silks, a general exchange of salutations, graceful and cordial, and obviously affectionate, on the one side, respectful, and obviously affectionate, on the other. Still the martial strains swell louder and louder; the Lord Chamberlain and Vice-Chamberlain approach, and presently the Prime Minister is seen manfully grasping the huge sword of state, and looking as if only with his life would he yield up this much-coveted badge of the highest office in the nation. Lord Palmerston looked well, but seemed a little feeble; but his too familiar a face to excite much curiosity. A general smile of welcome told of the entrance of his heir apparent and his next brother; and then came her Majesty, leading her two younger sons by the hand. The living type of the greatest earthly power walked slowly up the aisle with her wonted dignity; and her countenance was that serious, almost sad, expression that befits a mother when about to part, perhaps for ever, with her first-born child. The royal head is adorned with a castellated crown that blazes with diamonds, and the royal train sweeps long behind, or sways to and fro in the heedless young hands of the two pages of honour. Then come the three princesses, and the interest in the great procession has a pause, while every eye watches for the entrance of the bridegroom. Now is heard more solemn and almost unearthly music; and Prince Frederick William of Prussia walks, almost quickly, up the aisle, the tension of the face indicating high mental excitement, and a flickering blush showing the embarrassment of youth at being thus the observed of all observers. There is one figure left, one figure in the picture still to be painted, last and fairest of all, and in the entrance of which the interest of this eventful day may be fairly said to culminate. 'Last but not least in love,' the figure of the young Princess Royal is seen approaching; her Royal Highness followed by her bevy of fair and youthful bridesmaids; and a shock, almost of surprise, is felt at her juvenile, almost childlike, appearance. Smaller of stature than her mother, the young Princess bears strongly the physiognomy of the royal family. Her face is fair and fresh, her head well set, the figure plump, but agile and susceptible of much grace and dignity of carriage. There is confusion, there is childlike wonder, there is an expression almost of awe on that young face, as her Royal Highness glances timidly round and hesitatingly returns the courtesy which come as it were in showers from every side. But she soon becomes reassured; her step becomes firm, she passes on, and we have time for a glance at the bridesmaids, who, each bearing a bouquet almost as blooming as herself, follow up, and at the altar form a floral semicircle round the young Princess."

THE MARRIAGE CEREMONIAL, THE CONGRATULATIONS, AND THE DEPARTURE.

We continue to quote from the *Daily News* :—

"The *haut-pas* was now completely filled with its distinguished temporary occupants; and, the prelates and clergy having taken their places at the communion-table, the marriage ceremony was proceeded with. The officiating Bishops and clergy present were—the Archbishop of Canterbury, as Primate of England; the Bishop of London, as Dean of the Chapel Royal; the Bishop of Oxford, as Lord High Almoner; the Bishop of Chester, as Clerk of the Closet; the Hon. and Rev. Gerald Valerian Wellesley, Dean of Windsor, as Domestic Chaplain to her Majesty; and the Rev. Dr. Wesley, as Sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal. As each procession entered the chapel a march was played, and at intervals in the ceremony a selection of sacred music by the following chorists of the Chapel Royal: Messrs. T. Francis, W. Lockey, J. Goas, G. W. Martin, Benson, R. Barnby, N. Smith, Foster, Machin, Lawler, Thomas, Whitehouse, and Bennett. Sir G. Smart presided at the organ, assisted by Mr. Cooper. The chorister boys attended with their master, the Rev. T. Helmore. The following was the order of the musical part of the service:—Upon the entrance of her Majesty's procession within the precincts of the chapel, the organ, assisted by the instrumental band, performed a march from Handel's 'Occasional Oratorio.' The bridegroom's procession entered the chapel to a march from Handel's 'Joseph'; and when the bride entered, the grand march from Handel's 'Judas Maccabeus' was performed by the full strength of the orchestra. When the bride had taken her place by the side of the bridegroom in front of the altar, and all the guests were seated, a chorale of the date of the sixteenth century was sung.

"At a quarter to one o'clock, the ceremony of the marriage was commenced by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, who read the service in a low and feeble tone, which was scarcely audible beyond the *haut-pas*. At the usual demand, 'Wilt thou have this woman,' &c., the response of the Prince of Prussia was remarkably clear and distinct, the words, 'I will,' spoken in a pure English accent, being heard by every one in the chapel. The answers of the Princess were, of course, uttered in softer accents. His Royal Highness immediately afterwards turned to his father, from whose hand he took the ring, and immediately placed it on the fourth finger of the lady's left hand in the usual form. The Archbishop having given the blessing, the remainder of the service was read with a fine elocution by the Bishop of London. Then came a deeply interesting portion of the ceremony, namely, the kissing by the bride and bridegroom of their parents respectively. Her Majesty crossed the *haut-pas* and kissed the Prince and Princess of Prussia on the cheek, and the bridegroom kissed his father and mother, both on the hand and cheek. The kiss given by the Prince (père) of Prussia to the bride seemed full of friendship and affection." [During these greetings, the Queen, the Princess Royal, the Prince of Prussia, and Prince Frederick-William, were greatly affected.] "At the conclusion of the ceremony, a psalm was chanted by the choir, with full orchestral accompaniment, at the Gloria Patri. At the close of this service, Handel's Hallelujah Chorus was sung. The bridal party retained their positions at the altar until this chorus was completed, after which they retired from the chapel, the orchestra playing meanwhile Mendelssohn's 'Wedding March.' The procession of the bride and bridegroom then returned to the State apartments. Her Majesty's procession followed to the Presence Chamber in the same order in which it entered the chapel. Her Majesty, the Prince Consort, the bride and bridegroom, with the rest of the royal family, the royal guests, and the great officers of state, passed on to the Throne Room. The foreign princes and guests who took no part in the processions were conducted to the Throne Room by the Master of the Ceremonies, and the dignitaries of the Church having entered the Throne Room, the registry of the marriage was attested with the usual formalities.

"The garden gates of St. James's were again opened, and the procession returned to Buckingham Palace in the same order as it had arrived. The bride and bridegroom being now together in one carriage, there was no difficulty in recognizing them, and from end to end of the route they were welcomed with enthusiastic cheering.

"Shortly after two o'clock, and not long after the acclamations of the dense body of people on the arrival of the Royal cavalcade at the Palace had died away, Prince Frederick and the Princess Royal came out of one of the windows on the first-floor, immediately in the centre of the Palace. The Queen and the Prince Consort also entered the balcony. The acclamations were loud and general, and were most graciously acknowledged.

"The Royal party were summoned the second time to the balcony, and were received as enthusiastically as before. Never was such a crowd seen in the front of Buckingham Palace.

"The train which was to convey the Royal couple to Windsor was ordered to leave the Great Western railway station at five o'clock, but the Prince and Princess did not arrive until a few minutes after that time. The whole of the route was lined with crowds of persons who

were anxious to see the prince and his bride; and at the station seats were erected, on which a large number of the friends of the directors and others were accommodated. Loud cheers greeted the Royal pair wherever they appeared. They were escorted to the station by a detachment of Horse Guards, and at the Great Western station the band of the Foot Guards, from Portman-street Barracks, played several martial airs. The train proceeded at once to Windsor."

THE ARRIVAL AT WINDSOR.

In the old Royal town, brilliant preparations had been made for the reception of the newly-wedded couple. The streets were gay with streamers, festoons, laurel wreaths, illumination lamps, &c., and with crowds of sight-seers; and the station was elegantly adorned with crimson carpets, collections of red and white camellias in full bloom, banners, and gas stars. A guard of honour, composed of a detachment of Fusiliers, occupied the station yard. The Eton boys mustered in great force on the platform; and, on the arrival of the Royal train at about twenty minutes to six o'clock, a storm of cheers arose, in the midst of which the young couple alighted. They appeared greatly moved at the cordiality of their reception, and repeatedly bowed their acknowledgments. The Prince and Princess having got into their carriage, the Eton boys solicited the honour of drawing the vehicle to the Castle. This was graciously accorded, and away went the Royal couple, with "Youth at the prow and Pleasure at the helm," for the enthusiastic lads pulled in front and pushed behind. The Guards surrounded the whole as an escort, their band playing the National Anthem. Having arrived at the Castle, the Prince and Princess took up their residence in the Lancaster Tower, where a suite of apartments had been specially fitted up for them.

A ball was held in the Town-hall in honour of the occasion; and the poorer inhabitants, to the number of 1800, were regaled with substantial fare, and with a vocal and instrumental performance. These festivities, however, are to be paid for by the townspeople.

And thus terminated the first day of the nuptials of the Princess Royal of England and the Prince of Prussia.

THE BRIDE'S DRESS.

We cannot so far emulate the copious exactitude and gallant regard for the delight of the fair sex of Mr. Jenkins as to describe the dresses of the several ladies present at the wedding; but the costume of the great object of the day's interest—"the lady lily of the flowering field"—must needs be here chronicled, more especially as it seems to have been singular. We read in a blissfully-inspired daily contemporary:—

"The bridal costume of the Princess Royal was of rich white *moiré antique*, with silver stripes, also of Spitalfields manufacture; the lace dress of exquisite Honiton guipure, consisting of three flounces, the body being trimmed to match. The veil was of Honiton guipure lace, worn in a style completely novel in this country for bridal costume, and was attached to the head by magnificent Moorish or Spanish pins. The dress and veil were splendidly worked with the rose, shamrock, and thistle. The latter (according to the *Court Circular*) employed fifty girls for the last twelve months; it was a new style, entirely her Majesty's suggestion, and the carrying out the idea has the approbation of the Queen. As might be expected, the example set by the Queen and the Princess Royal, of patronizing the looms of the Spitalfields weavers, was followed by many of the nobility and gentry; and a slight impulse has been consequently given to that particular branch of metropolitan manufacture."

THE ILLUMINATIONS.

The illuminations were not so general as on the occasion of the peace. The public offices (with the exception, at a late hour, of the Admiralty) were not adorned by any devices, and several private houses were equally sober in their appearance. Still, there were enough stars, wreaths, crowns, 'V. E.'s, mottoes, and transparencies, to attract large crowds of persons into the open air; and gas, oil, and crystal contributed to cast a golden and jewelled glow on the main thoroughfares, and now and then to flick some of the quieter branch streets with centres of warmth and lustre.

THE STATE CONCERT.

Her Majesty gave a State Concert in the evening in the new ball and concert-room at Buckingham Palace. The singers amounted to about a hundred; and the entire orchestra consisted of upwards of two hundred performers. The chorus was selected from the Opera Houses and the Sacred Harmonic Society, Exeter Hall. The principal solo performers were Madame Clara Novello, Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Lascelles, Signor Giuglini, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Weiss. Pianoforte, Mrs. Anderson. Mr. W. G. Cousins, the organist of her Majesty's private chapel, presided at the organ, which embellishes the east end of the room. The following verses by Mr. Tennyson, Poet Laureate, were sung by all the principal performers and chorus, to the music of 'God Save the Queen':—

God bless our Prince and Bride!
God keep their lands allied!
God save the Queen!
Clothe them with righteousness,
Crown them with happiness,
Them with all blessings bless!
God save the Queen!
Fair fall this hallowed hour!
Farewell, our England's flower!
God save the Queen!
Farewell, fair rose of May!
Let both the peoples say,
"God bless the marriage day!
God bless the Queen!"

THE WEDDING CAKE.

The cake—that wonder of bridal confectionery, and despair of all humbler weddings—shall be described to us by the Court Newsmen, who relates that—

"It was between six and seven feet in height, and was divided from the base to the top into three compartments, all in white. The upper part was formed of a dome of open-work, on which rested a crown. Eight columns on a circular plinth supported the dome and enclosed an altar, upon which stood two Cupids holding a medallion, having the profile of the Princess Royal on one side, and that of Prince Frederick William of Prussia on the other. Festoons of jasmine were suspended from the capitals of the columns, and busts of the Queen, the Prince Consort, the Prince of Prussia, and the Princess of Prussia, were placed on four equidistant bases, projecting from the plinth. The middle portion contained niches in which were a number of statues, including those of Innocence and Wisdom. These statues were separated by broad buttresses of an ornamental character, the upper parts decorated with festoons of orange blossoms and silver leaves. The side of the cake itself displayed the arms of Great Britain and Prussia placed alternately on panels of white satin, and between each coat of arms was a medallion of the Princess Royal and Prince Frederick William encircled by orange blossoms, and surmounted by an Imperial crown. Rows of pearls bordered each division of the cake, which was made by M. Pagniez, her Majesty's confectioner. The cake was divided into a certain number of portions or slices, and each portion was decorated with a medallion of the Royal bride and bridegroom. The plateau contained fourteen gilt baskets, and vases of silver gilt, the former elevated on golden tripods, and all filled with artificial flowers."

At the *déjeuner* in the State Dinner Room at which this cake was served, the Queen and Prince Consort, the Prince and Princess Frederick-William of Prussia, the Royal Family, and the foreign princes, were present. The officers of state, with the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, of the household of the Queen and Prince of Prussia, and of her Majesty's foreign visitors, were at the same time ushered to a *déjeuner* in the Lower Dinner Room.

AN INCIDENT OF THE MARRIAGE MORNING.

'An Oxford Graduate in the Crowd,' writing to the *Times*, mentions a little incident which had escaped the professional reporters:—

"Immediately after the return of the Royal party to Buckingham Palace, the windows opening into the balcony were unclosed, and, to the delight of hundreds of thousands of her loyal subjects, the Queen stepped out and bowed to the enthusiastic acclamations of the vast crowd before her. She then retired, but as soon returned, and, leading by the hand the Princess Royal, presented her to the multitude. As the Queen withdrew, the Royal bridegroom took his place by the side of his bride, and hand-in-hand the illustrious pair received a vociferous ovation, such as they are not likely soon to forget. The Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, the Prince and Princess of Prussia, in turn appeared before the delighted spectators, and received a hearty welcome; and finally, the bride and bridegroom again came forward, and took a farewell greeting."

MISCELLANEOUS FACTS.

Great dissatisfaction has been created at Woolwich by the refusal of a holiday on Monday to the artisans employed at the Royal Arsenal and Dockyard. Mr. Townsend, the local member, made several endeavours to effect a more desirable result; but he could not succeed. The Government "did not feel justified in sacrificing so large an amount of time and labour." At Chatham, also, the Dockyard and Ordnance establishments were kept at work during the day; but the other Government offices were closed.

The occasion was celebrated in a variety of ways in the different country towns. In several places, the paupers in the workhouses have been feasted at the expense of the parish; but we do not hear of any Royal bounty.

THE PRESENTS.

The representatives of the press were admitted on Tuesday afternoon to Buckingham Palace, to see the gorgeous collection of presents made to the Princess and Prince as bridal gifts. These costly objects of art were ill-arranged in a small room, and the attendants did not give sufficient information with respect to them. Nothing, however, could hinder the splendour of the sight. The King and Queen of Prussia give a lofty, open coro-

net of diamonds; our own Queen a broad diamond necklace, three massive brooches, each having a large pearl in the centre, and three silver candelabra, of large size and superb design; the Prince Consort a bracelet of brilliants and emeralds; the Prince of Wales a suite of earrings, brooch, and necklace, of opals and diamonds; the bridegroom a necklace of pearls of very large size; the Princess of Prussia a stomacher brooch of brilliants; the Princess Alice a small brooch of pearls; the Princesses Helena and Louisa each a massive stud brooch or button; the Duchess of Cambridge a bracelet of diamonds and opals; the Princess Mary her portrait in a massive gold frame and stand; the Prince of Prussia a necklace of pure brilliants and turquoises, with pendants of exquisite design; the Duchess of Kent a costly dressing-case, containing a great number of toilet articles of massive silver gilt, enriched with bright red coral; the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh an exquisite little opera-glass, with arabesques of gold and enrichments of diamonds; the King of the Belgians a Brussels lace dress packed away in a small card-box; the Duchess of Saxe-Weimar a bracelet of rubies, diamonds, and emeralds; the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg plain gold bracelets with enamel miniatures of the givers on each; the British and Foreign Bible Society a gorgeously bound copy of the Bible; the Duchess of Buccleuch an elegant writing-desk; the Marchioness of Breadalbane a toilet hand-mirror with the frame of massive gold, set with pearls, and the handle composed entirely of one brilliant cairngorm; and the gentlemen of the Royal Household a diamond and emerald bracelet. Several other presents were exhibited; but, as they were not ticketed, it is not known from whom they came. A great many costly gifts were not displayed at all; and the little tributes of affection from humble persons, which have been showered on the Princess from all parts, were kept out of sight. The *Times* notices this as an instance of bad taste.

ACCIDENTS AND SUDDEN DEATHS.

On the evening of the 17th inst., as two daughters of Mr. Benjamin Exley, blanket manufacturer, of White Lee, were returning from Dewsbury Independent Chapel, they accidentally missed their way at Staincliffe, owing to the darkness of the night, and both fell into Bunker's-hill Quarry. One of the young ladies pitched head foremost on a slate, and half of her skull was driven in from ear to ear. Her death, of course, was instantaneous. The other young lady is supposed to have fallen either upon her sister or on a projecting piece of rock, and remained insensible for some time. On recovering consciousness, she managed, after a very painful exertion, to reach a cottage, where her moans attracted the attention of the inmates, and she was at once removed into the house. A surgeon was called in, and found that her back, one arm, and one leg were seriously injured, and that her jaw was fractured in several places. Nevertheless, hopes are entertained of her recovery.

An elderly gentleman recently slipped on a piece of orange-peel on the pavement, and broke his thigh. He was taken to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, but soon died. The coroner's jury recommended the police to employ all vigilance in removing orange-peel from the pavement.

Several serious, and some fatal, accidents occurred on Monday on account of the crowds collected about the neighbourhood of St. James's Palace during the marriage of the Princess Royal. Persons were knocked down and trampled on in the crush.

Four men have been drowned by the upsetting of a boat in the river Mersey, during a slight gale. Efforts were made by the crew of the screw steamer *Indian*, as well as by other vessels, to save the men by lifebuoys; but in vain. While these attempts were in progress, the boatswain's mate of the *Indian* fell overboard, and was also drowned.

An alarming and fatal railway accident occurred on Thursday morning at Bolton at the terminus of the London and North-Western line from Liverpool to Bolton. About half-past six o'clock, a heavy goods train had come up to Bolton from the direction of Liverpool, consisting of an engine, fourteen merchandise waggons, and eighteen waggons laden with coals. This train should have stopped on an incline about three hundred yards short of the passenger station; but there had been a frost during the night, followed by a rapid thaw, and this had left the rails so slippery that when the breaks were applied they would not hold, and the goods train by its great weight forced on the engine at a rapidly increasing speed into the passenger station. Beyond the bottom of the incline the line crosses Crook-street on a level, and the gates on either side this street, placed there to protect it, were dashed to pieces without impeding the progress of the train. The advancing goods train ran into a train of passenger carriages, driving them right through the booking-office, demolishing one-half of the station, forcing two of the further carriages across Great Moor-street, and shattering several others. A plate-layer named George Royle was standing on the step of the engine, and he was killed by the ruins of the booking-office coming down upon him. This was the only death, and there were but few injuries, and these merely of a trifling character.

THE INDIAN REVOLT.

SIR COLIN CAMPBELL was still at Cawnpore on the 19th of December. His next operations are to be directed mainly against Futteghur; but a brigade will be sent to Akberpore, Etawah, and Mynpooree. The districts under Mr. Sapte were threatened at the last dates, and an attack was expected on the position held by Sir James Outram at Alumbagh. The Rajah Jung Bahadoor is at the head of 9600 men; but it appears certain that he comes as a friend to our cause, not as an enemy. He has left Nepal for Segowlee, and is to be accompanied by Brigadier-General Macgregor as Military Commissioner. The column will proceed in the first instance to Goruckpore. The insurgents at Kotah are in great force, and are said to have dethroned the Rajah. Sir Hugh Rose, at the last advices, was marching to the relief of Saugor. A column from Madras will move on Jubulpore, and operate in quieting the Nerbudda territory. The Delhi column, under Colonel Seaton, reached Alleghur on the 12th December, and the Colonel, on the 17th of the same month, defeated the rebels at Puttiala, near Futteghur, with great loss. Eleven guns were taken, and the loss on our side was but trifling. A force, under Captain Woolley, crossed the Soonair river on the 7th of December, and routed the rebels; then, pursuing its way, surprised, three days later, the camp of Bahadoor Singh; while, on the 14th of December, the same detachment captured several of the rebel leaders, and hung them. The 7th Hussars are ordered from Benares to Allahabad. The rebels on the Jaunpore frontier have broken up into several parties, only five or six thousand men remaining in their old position. Brigadier-General Grant was at Jaunpore at the date of a telegram from Calcutta (December 24th), and had been reinforced with artillery and Europeans; but he was about to march to Azimghur, to make a demonstration in that quarter against the rebels, who were threatening the frontier, and who had taken possession of several villages. An attempt, however, which the Sepoys made to cross the Gogra into the Azimghur district has been defeated by our police and the neighbouring villagers. Brigadier Grant, we are informed in the Calcutta telegram, is not to enter Oude, but to confine himself for the present to the defence of the frontier. A large force of rebels is said to have assembled at Selimpore, in Goruckpore, near the border of the Chuprah district; but we do not yet hear of any action on that part.

Several of the women and children of the Lucknow garrison have left Allahabad for Calcutta, and it was expected that the remainder would soon follow. In Sir Colin Campbell's despatches relating to the final relief of Lucknow, our loss is put down at 10 officers and 112 men killed, and 35 officers and 379 men wounded. Our total casualties, therefore, were 536.

"Colonel Durand," says the Calcutta despatch, "reports that the Shah Ladah and the remnants of his force were taken prisoners in the Mokundra Pass by the troops of the Bok chief and the Bheels. The whole country has now turned on the Wil Tijutees. The capture of the Shah Ladah requires confirmation." Some slight encounters with the Bheels in Peinth have taken place. Kotah has been the scene of a rising. The troops, having intercepted a letter from the Rajah to Colonel Lawrence, inviting him to send a force to that locality, attacked the palace and seized the Minister; but of their further proceedings we are not informed.

Holkar's regular cavalry and infantry have been disarmed, and the Durbars have promised to punish the guilty. Executions, indeed, were in progress at the last dates. The disarmament was effected on the 15th of December, in the presence of the Mhow column. The Joudpore Legion, numbering 6000 men, was defeated on the 16th of November by Showers's movable column. All the guns, six in number, belonging to the rebels, were captured; but the victory was saddened by the loss, on our side, of Colonel Gerard. Another triumph by our soldiers consists in the defeat, by one hundred soldiers and sailors, under Mr. Yale, commissioner of Dinapore, of the 11th Irregular Cavalry, near Purneah, on the 11th of December. Six of the enemy were killed, and several were wounded.

The troops of the Rana of Oudeypore have mutinied. The Sholapore Rajah is reported to have commenced plundering the country adjacent to his dominions; and there has been a rising in the Koukan, below the Phonda Ghaut. In the latter case, however, the insurgents dispersed on the approach of a small detachment from Sawunt Waree. The rebels who were defeated at Cawnpore have fled to Bhitore and Calpee, leaving thirty-eight guns in our hands.

The Punjab and Scinde are quiet, and communications by post between Bombay and Calcutta seem likely to be re-established. The head-quarters of her Majesty's 56th Foot, consisting of 14 officers and 354 men, arrived at Bombay on the 24th of De-

cember. The Sedgemoor and Prince Albert, with troops, arrived on the 28th. The head-quarters of the 19th Regiment had arrived on the 17th.

DELHI.

We read in the *Delhi (Agra) Gazette*, of December 17th:—

"Letters mentioned that five Sepoys were hanged on the morning of the 10th; the next day, for a wonder, the gibbets were empty. There appears to be an idea abroad that Nawab Zee Oodeen will be released, and his property returned to him. It is to be hoped this is untrue, as there can be but little doubt that he attended the ex-King's durbars; and if he did not actually join in the slaughter of Europeans, there is proof extant of his having refused to shelter them on the night of the 11th of May.

"A considerable number of Mahomedans are finding their way back into the city, where they are concealed; and there are said to be others, higher game, protected by persons calling themselves Christians, not in the city yet, it is true, but only biding their time to come in, and bring their Mahomedan crew with them. But the authorities are on the *qui vive*, and the villains will surely run their necks into the cotton collar if they do venture inside the city. The Jhugger Nawab's trial progresses, and the evidence of Sir T. Metcalfe alone ought to be sufficient to hang the traitor."

COLONEL SEATON'S VICTORIES.

Details of these brilliant affairs are thus furnished by the Indian newspapers:—

"The column from Delhi, under Colonel Seaton, after halting on Saturday, the 13th of December, at Alleghur, made a double march on Sunday; and afterwards proceeded to Gungaree, a town thirty miles east of Alleghur, and twelve miles west of Kassunge, at which latter place Waleedad, with a force from Furruckabad, had for some time been posted. The insurgents, apparently in ignorance of Colonel Seaton's movement, and expecting to find at Gungaree only Colonel Farquhar's small force from Bolundshuhur, had also advanced from Kassunge to a plain on the banks of the Neem Nuddie (an affluent of the Kalee Nuddie) which runs close to Gungaree on the east. Colonel Seaton, finding them posted there in great force, lost no time in organizing an attack. He led the way with the cavalry and the guns, Major Eld following with the infantry. After a short conflict, the rebels fled, but not before we had three carabineer officers killed and one wounded. The enemy lost four or five hundred killed, and we captured three of his field pieces, one a 9-pounder, the others 6-pounders.

"The officers killed on the field at Gungaree are Captain Wardlaw and Lieutenant Hudson, of the Carabineers. Lieutenants Vyse and Head were severely wounded; Lieutenant Vyse afterwards died. Our other losses were comparatively small. The enemy were estimated at 5000.

"On the morning of the 17th, the column marched against Puttiala. The following telegraphic despatch sent by Colonel Seaton on the afternoon of the 17th, contains the gratifying intelligence of the entire defeat of the Furruckabad rebels who had entrenched themselves at Puttiala:—'Found the enemy strongly posted facing the west, with the town in the rear. They opened on our videttes from two guns, but, as the column approached, unmasked several others. I advanced horse artillery, flanked by cavalry, infantry bringing up the rear. Charged and took all their guns—eleven, camp and park. Pursued them for seven miles. Enemy lost not less than six hundred, among whom are many chiefs. Our loss very trifling; none yet reported as killed.'

THE DEATH OF GENERAL HAVELOCK.

At length we are informed of a few particulars of the death of the noble General who has hitherto occupied the most conspicuous post in the operations against the rebels. The *Calcutta Englishman* writes:—

"The intense strain which, during months of suspense, had buoyed up the late Sir Henry Havelock, was suddenly removed by his glorious relief of the garrison of Lucknow, and the reaction told fatally on a frame lately tried in campaigns in Persia and India. An attack of indigestion was speedily got under, and no apprehensions were entertained before midnight on the 20th of November, when unmistakable signs of dysentery made their appearance. On the day following, the General, however, felt so far better as to be removed to the Dil-Kusha, where the change of air seemed to have produced some further improvement. Early on the 22nd, unhappily, a change for the worse set in, and symptoms of a malignant description appeared in rapid succession. It is some consolation to know that the patient throughout continued free from bodily suffering. In full possession of his faculties, about nine o'clock on the morning of the 24th of November, the good, the illustrious Havelock, closed, in his sixty-third year, his career, at the very goal which, once attained, was destined to become his mausoleum—by the side of a Lawrence, and of so many others of the best and bravest of our countrymen."

OUR DEFEAT AT CAWNPORE.

An officer, writing to his father from the trenches at Cawnpore on the 4th of December, gives what he describes as an impartial account of our disaster at

Cawnpore, of which he thinks only a modified account will be published. He says:—

"Seeing that we were attacked, the 82nd moved on in front, and we were sent (i.e., two companies) through a village on our right flank, and took up a position on the Nawalegrunge road. After waiting here for some considerable period it was reported that the 82nd and 88th were retiring. So, marching down the road, we found ourselves, in about twenty minutes, on the other side of Cawnpore. Wheeling to the right, we attempted to join the main body and then what confusion greeted us!—flying camels, elephants, hackeries, servants, horses, and musket balls; before us overturned tents, pillaged officers' baggage, and men's kits. Well, we made a stand, and my company was detached from the others, and had to take up a position on the top of a large mound of earth, where we overlooked the whole field of action. It was a desolate scene, and one to make us feel uncomfortable. Again the order to retire was given, and silently through the deserted bazaar of Cawnpore the 'beaten Feringhees' made their way to the fort. I was lucky; all my baggage, with the exception of blankets, shell-jacket, &c., was saved through the fidelity of a Madras servant. My horse, too, is safe. I found him at night in the entrenched camp. And now I must give you an account of the third day, the most disastrous for us of all.

"The Sepoys attacked us about ten o'clock. All through the Bazaar and Canes we kept fighting till about two; then we advanced, and sustained such a storm of grape, musketry, and shells as some of the oldest among us had rarely or never beheld. My company was in front about four p.m., and repulsed the enemy, rescuing a gun in great style. About five, my captain took off one subdivision, my fellow-subaltern a section, and I was left with about twenty men at a place where I certainly never wish to be again. The men were falling fast, when suddenly from a road on the left a rush of 82nd men, Rifles, and other corps came down, and the whole, in spite of the attempts of the officers to rally them, rushed pell-mell into the fort. The firing and fighting was kept up until dusk, when we retired from the town, leaving the mess-plate of ten regiments, and the baggage of nearly all those officers who were murdered, in their hands."

SPECIAL LETTERS FROM INDIA.

(From a Military Correspondent.)

Nagpore, December, 1857.

We have now taken a hasty survey of the real nature of the crisis through which we have passed have pointed out that the aim and object of the rebels was a war of extermination, and that the attainment of that aim was far from being so chimerical or so impossible as I fear some people will now try to persuade us. Are we again to be exposed to such a danger? The surest way to guard against it is to estimate it correctly, not to understate and not to exaggerate it. We have also endeavoured to calculate the forces which have enabled us to overcome and subdue the danger for this time; and if my views are accepted, an impression will have been produced that we should watch closely and foster the conservative interests of the country, and strive to obtain the highest talent and qualifications for its administration, especially encouraging the employment of natives, and steadily opposing the reckless intrusion from the mere lust of patronage of young Europeans into posts of authority and emolument without any special training or proved aptitude.

And now we come at last by a natural transition to the point which at the outset of this letter I promised to elucidate—the cause of the very general dislike to our rule and distrust of our intentions, which have for years been apparent to all who have succeeded in gaining the confidence and eliciting the undisguised sentiments of the better educated natives of India.

In India we see an immense and populous empire subject to an alien race, undeniably far superior to the natives in knowledge, skill, and energy, in veracity and justice. Divided and scattered by the fatal and mysterious customs of caste, half the people exalted above and the remainder degraded below hope, the occupations and rank of all fixed (according to strict principle) for life, and apathy and resignation encouraged by the spirit of their religion—the Hindoos for a thousand years have been the slaves and victims of a succession of conquerors. In many districts a state of chronic war has only ceased within the memory of men now living. Heroic deeds have often graced their annals, but united action under the hideous tyranny of caste has hitherto for ever been impossible. It has often been made a subject of reproach against the people of India that their civilisation, if it has not retrograded, has been stationary for many years. Even granting to the full extent the justice of this reproach, it cannot be denied that at that critical period, when the presence of the English began to be felt in India, everything portended the approach of great changes. The Mogul power was destroyed in all but name, all the more important viceroys had become virtually independent; and the vast Mahratta armies were founding Hindoo states and upholding Hindoo nationality in every part of the peninsula. Holkar, Scindiah, the Bhoula, and

the Guicowar, all Sudras of low caste, had become powerful monarchs. The mass of Hindooism was moving. But it is useless to speculate on what might have been the issues of those revolutions, the enmities and divisions consequent on which contributed greatly to the establishment of British power. Those revolutions were checked by our superior influence, and our supremacy is a great fact. For fifty years we have been the undoubted paramount power on the continent of India; and no prince has dared to fire a shot or take a step without our permission. We have stopped the independent development of the Hindoo races by taking the management of affairs into our own hands, and condemning their best men to insignificance and inactivity. We have carried the system of class-government to the greatest extreme, retaining all the honours and high emoluments of government in the hands, not only of a class, but of foreigners—not only of foreigners, but to a great extent of inefficient and unqualified foreigners.

None know better than the more intelligent natives of India that life, property, and personal liberty were never so secure under Emperor, Nabob, or Rajah, as they are under the British Government; that cruel, arbitrary, and capricious punishments are forbidden by the laws in force; and that fixed principle and the absence of passion and partiality are the characteristics of British rule. But with all this the higher and better class of natives have no attachment to our Government. A native of birth and education may in some degree admire and esteem the English, but if he possesses an atom of manly pride and self-respect, he must regard with dislike and indignation a system which, however favourable to the merchant, banker, and cultivator, ignores and threatens to destroy the ancient aristocracy and those of the higher classes who are not engaged in trade, shutting out from them all hope and prospect of retaining or regaining their place, position, and rank in society.

For not only does our system of administration tend to exclude all men of birth and station, and their children, from any honourable post, civil or military, under Government, but the policy of Calcutta, intensified within the last twenty years, and urged to excess under Lord Dalhousie, has ever been directed to diminish as much as possible the extent of land held rent-free, or by the tenure of a very light or nominal tribute, by the old families of the country. Except in Bengal Proper, where Lord Cornwallis's perpetual settlement was carried fully into effect, and which is the most prosperous and contented province in the empire, there is no such an institution as private property in land in India. Advantage is taken of the ancient customs of the despotic monarchs of India—Tippoo Sultan, the Peishwa, and others—to extinguish private rights in land or hereditary charges on the revenue; but no respect is paid to ancient custom when it appears to secure a family in the permanent possession of an estate. On every succession the *sumuds* or title-deeds are called for, and the slightest flaw, or the absence of express assurance by the grantor of perpetual hereditary possession, even although the estate may have been enjoyed for more than one generation, will frequently be held sufficient to justify the confiscation of the estate, with the grant, perhaps, of a pension for one or two lives of half the income of the estate. Imagine such a commission of settlement and inquiry set to work by an absolute or a republican government in England or in France! It is in every respect, I maintain, an iniquitous and an impolitic destructive proceeding. It is true that a native monarch was absolute, and that his relations, nobles, and high officials had no regular or legal mode of enforcing their acknowledged rights against him if he chose to act in an arbitrary and grasping manner towards them; but they not the less did possess clear, undisputed, recognized, acknowledged rights on his protection and support, and they were almost invariably held sacred. We seem to think ourselves justified in availing ourselves of the exceptional arbitrary power of refusing to recognize, or of extinguishing those rights, but not to conceive ourselves bound to their general observance. And it must also be remembered that if the absolute monarch confiscated estates sometimes, he also granted estates to others, and that from these privileged classes all the great civil offices and military commands were filled. So that every feature of our rule tends to the impoverishment, degradation, and exasperation of the most elevated and the most improvable classes of the country, those who ought to form our conservative classes, and who are conservative and attached to our rule, wherever from peculiar circumstances they have been allowed to exist undisturbed.

When the founders of our Indian empire were maintaining and strengthening a precarious position, subduing fierce enemies, and conquering provinces, alliances with the native princes were sought, and we certainly drew our full share of advantages from such as we formed. For years we were celebrated as faithful and liberal friends, our generous restorations of the Mysore and Sattara Rajahs gained us golden opinions from all sorts of people; our generous leniency after the treachery of Appah Sahib, the Rajah of Nagpore, in 1817, in placing another member of the family on the musnud, was a strong proof of

our moderation and regard for the illustrious families of the country. But with the disappearance of the last vestige of an opposing power our moderation began to disappear; the lust of patronage, the swelling of our establishments, led to financial difficulties, and the imprudent and most unjust expedition to Afghanistan in 1839 was the commencement of a series of annual deficiencies, which appear to have stimulated our rulers to annexation, and to the more rapid and sweeping resumption of estates as a means of restoring a financial equilibrium. That this plan has signally and deplorably failed must be now sufficiently apparent. That it has led to a widely spread discontent among the most influential classes, whose ideas descend and penetrate through every rank of Indian society, is equally certain. In every mosque, in every bazaar, in every assemblage of the people, during the last ten years, loud and bitter have been the denunciations of the bad faith of our Government. Sattara, Nagpore, and Oude have been the greatest sources of discontent.

E. V.

THE ORIENT.

CHINA.

THE note of preparation for the attack on Canton is still sounded in the Hong-Kong Journals. The steam transport Adelaide, with Colonel Holloway and the residue of the 1500 marines from England, came in on the 2nd of December, and, on the 7th, her Majesty's screw steamer Assistance arrived with other marines and that portion of the 59th Regiment which got away from the Transit when she was wrecked. The Earl of Elgin has been to Macao, and has there met the envoys of France, Russia, and America. The United States Minister has upset several of the judicial decisions of his predecessor. Of the progress of the rebellion there are only very vague accounts; but matters would seem to be in favour of the Imperialists.

In token of the close union between the English and French in the matter of Canton, their vessels hoisted each other's colours on the 13th of December. The doomed city is so closely blockaded that it begins to suffer from want of food. "A notification in the name of the two Plenipotentiaries," says the *Overland China Mail*, "is in circulation along the river, warning the inhabitants of the impending contingency, and urging them to look to themselves; some copies, we understand, have been sent into the suburbs [of Canton] for distribution." Our men have been expressly forbidden to plunder the city when they shall have entered it. Those who disregard this order are threatened with severe punishment. The military force has sustained a heavy loss in the death, from inflammation of the bladder, of Lieutenant-Colonel Lugard, commanding the Royal Engineers.

Some alarm has been felt for Hong-Kong during the expedition to Canton; but the island appears to be well provided for in the general arrangements, French, English, and Americans will contribute to its safety.

BARBARY.

During a storm of extraordinary violence which has prevailed for some weeks on the seaboard of Barbary, two merchant ships, one of which belonged to Austria and the other to Portugal, were cast ashore on the coast of Riff. The pirates pillaged the two ships, and murdered the greater part of the crews.

IRELAND.

THE TRIAL OF FATHER CONWAY.—The trial of the Rev. Mr. Conway, as the result of the Attorney-General's application for a change of venue, will take place in the city of Dublin before a special jury of the county at the close of the next after-sittings, subject, however, to a motion, for which notice has been served, whether the Common Law Procedure Act does not apply equally to criminal and civil proceedings.

ENCUMBERED ESTATES COURT.—The King Williams-town estate of Mr. Vincent Scully has been purchased by private contract for 9500*l*. The lands comprise the model farm and the village of King Williamstown, with all the Government improvements, which had been some time since sold by the Crown.

RIOT AT BELFAST.—The evening of the Princess Royal's wedding day was distinguished at Belfast in a way quite congenial with the antecedents of that excitable city. There was a riot, apparently without any cause; stones were thrown, and the head constable was seriously hurt in the head. The Mayor went himself to the scene of the disturbance, and read the Riot Act; but it was not until some arrests were made that the crowd dispersed.

AMERICA.

ACCORDING to the last advices, the United States expedition against the Mormons was encamped, and awaiting the proper season for the opening of the campaign, should the 'Saints' determine on prolonged resistance. The army is sufficiently provided with food to be secure of moderate rations till June; and Colonel Johnston feels so well assured that the Mormons will leave for the British possessions in the spring (indeed, it is said that pioneer parties have already left), that he has not asked

for any increase of his army. The President, however, has ordered the despatch of reinforcements. Governor Cummings has signed a proclamation declaring the territory in a state of rebellion, exhorting the inhabitants to return peaceably to their occupations, and threatening punishment, as traitors, to all who shall disobey. Brigham Young seems to be desirous of seducing the expedition by acts of kindness. One day, he sent a quantity of salt to Colonel Johnston; but that officer returned it, stating that he would hang any other messenger from the same quarter. Young has also invited the officers of the army to partake of his hospitality, and spend the winter at Salt Lake city. It is needless to say that this was also refused.

Señor Yrissari, Minister of Guatemala, Nicaragua, and San Salvador, has thanked the Government of the United States for having carried away the adventurer Walker and his invading band from the point of which they had taken possession on the coast of Nicaragua, "thus restoring friendly countries from the evils with which they would have been visited had these disturbers of the peace of the nation been allowed the possibility of increasing their force by new recruits. The point from which Commodore Paulding forced away these bandits (justly assimilated by the laws of nations to pirates and foes of mankind) is an almost deserted one, on which exists no Nicaraguan authorities." Therefore he considers the proceedings of Commodore Paulding against Walker and his horde were perfectly justifiable; "for a man-of-war of any nation may take up pirates from a barren island, or from one thinly populated." Colonel Anderson, Walker's associate in the last descent on Nicaragua, has surrendered Fort Castillo and the river steamers to the United States frigate *Susquehanna*. Previously to doing so, however, he destroyed all the buildings, and broke the machinery of the steamers. He was taken back to the United States in the *Wabash*. The President's Message on the affairs of Nicaragua has been referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The House of Representatives has rejected a bill providing for five additional regiments for the army.

The Kansas elections were still going on at the last dates, and the Pro-Slavery men seemed to be gaining large majorities in several of the counties. The Free State men have arrested many fraudulent voters, as well as two judges—one for stuffing the ballot-boxes, and another for receiving fraudulent suffrages. Great excitement prevailed; but we do not hear of any further collisions.

Walker, the Filibuster, has left Washington for New Orleans. It was expected that he would demand a trial there, with the object (according to the *New York Times*) of "introducing positive testimony showing that the President, months ago, encouraged him in his Nicaraguan enterprise."

A most revolting case of murder is reported from Poolville, near Hamilton, Canada West. A man named Comostork killed his aged parents with an axe. He then extracted their hearts, cut one of the bodies in pieces, and roasted the other on the stove, eating a portion of it. He intended to have killed his sister, but fortunately she escaped. It is some comfort, in these abnormal cases, to reflect that the person who commits such deeds must be mad.

In Lower California, political affairs are quiet. A dreadful hurricane on the coast has driven thirteen vessels ashore, and destroyed many houses at La Poze and San Bernardino. A committee has been appointed at Mobile to expel from the city an Abolitionist book-seller. The Democratic State Convention of Indiana has resolved, by a vote of more than three to one, that State constitutions should be submitted to the people, and that no territory should become a State until a fair expression of the will of the citizens respecting their organic law should have been had at the ballot-box.

The state of affairs in Mexico is thus described in a telegram from New Orleans:—"A numerous party has risen against the plan of Tucabaya, consisting of a large majority outside the military. Comonfort, the Dictator, left the capital on the 1st of January, at the head of a division of troops. His destination was unknown. Before his departure, he organized a Ministry, among whom are Alcatraz, Esparta, Cerdo, and Payno. On New Year's-day, the diplomatic corps paid their respects to Comonfort; but the absence of the British representative caused much remark. There was a rumour of the death of General Alvarez. General Parodi has issued a proclamation against Comonfort's action, and has recalled the acceptance of the plan of Tucabaya. Civil war seems inevitable."

With respect to trade, we have little fresh to report. Messrs. Smith, Russell, and Co., soap and candle manufacturers, of Louisville, have failed. A New York mercantile agency has lately issued a circular containing some curious results of the late panic. It estimates the number of firms in the United States at 204,001; the number of swindling failures as 317, with an indebtedness of 5,222,500 dollars; the number of failures that will pay nothing except confidential, 512, with an indebtedness of 20,309,000 dollars; the number of failures that will pay from 40c. to 50c., 8,339, owing 197,080,500 dollars; and 435 houses owing 77,189,000 dollars, which will be paid in full.

The assassination of the late British Minister at Lima,

Mr. Sullivan, has been arrested, together with some of his accomplices, by the military, at a place distant about ten leagues from the city.

CONTINENTAL NOTES.

That narrow and unchristian feeling is to be condemned which regards with jealousy the progress of foreign nations, and cares for no portion of the human race but that to which itself belongs.

FRANCE.

CONGRATULATORY addresses to the Emperor on his and the Empress's escape from the late attempt at assassination continue to pour in. The army of Paris and those belonging to other military divisions have sent in addresses expressive of their attachment to the present régime, and their determination to identify themselves with its cause. Several of these contain insolent menaces against England for harbouring assassins. An address has been sent in from the British residents at Pau in the Basses Pyrénées. The following letter from a man of extreme Republican principles has been addressed to the *Journal d'Épernay*:—"On the news of the execrable attempt which has just struck France with horror, and caused the whole of Europe to shudder, every good citizen and every honest man ought energetically to express his opinion. If it be right to defend any particular views by a prudent vote or by ideas founded on wholesome reason, it is also a duty to abandon a party which disgraces itself, and to reject a flag which is shamefully soiled with blood. This sincere declaration, dictated by my conscience alone, is made for those who do not know me intimately.—MASON-THIBAUT, a political prisoner of 1852, Montmirail, Jan. 15."

Four foreigners coming from Paris have been arrested at the station of Longueau (Somme) on the Northern Railway. One of them had a large wound in the forehead.

It is announced that M. Pietri, the Prefect of Police, has submitted a plan to the Emperor for placing the police force of Paris on a new footing.

It is said that General Changarnier is about to follow the example of General Lamortière, and to return to France.

Captain de Sardi, a brilliant officer of the Imperial navy, who distinguished himself during the Crimean war, and exhibited great humanity to the English wounded on their return from the seat of war, has died at Marseilles, after a short illness.

The Budget for 1859 has just been presented to the members of the Corps Législatif. The receipts amount to 1813 millions; the expenses to 1806 millions, of which forty millions are appropriated to the sinking fund. The balance in favour of the receipts is thus seven millions.

The Emperor and Empress went to the Théâtre Français last Saturday night, to see the first representation of *Feu Lionel*, a new comedy by MM. Scribe and Potron. Special measures were taken to keep the approaches of the theatre clear of strangers. The piece was not very successful.

The *Moniteur* publishes a decree, raising the salaries of the Bishops from 12,000fr. to 15,000fr. a year from the beginning of the present year.

The trial for murder of a hairdresser at Mont de Marsan, named Laterrade, who on the 4th of January killed with a sword-stick a councillor of the prefecture, a M. de Garidel, whom he found *flagrant delicto* in his wife's bedroom, came on at the assize court of the Landes on the 21st inst., when the prisoner was acquitted with flying colours. The adulterer had nearly killed the injured husband before the latter could use his weapon.

The Emperor and Empress attended the fête given on Monday night at the English Embassy in celebration of the marriage of the Princess Royal.

The Army of the Line is to be divided under five great commands, confided to Marshals, and having their general quarters at Paris, Nancy, Lyons, Toulouse, and Tours.

An article in the *Moniteur* justifies the conduct of the Government towards Protestants. Authorizations, it is said, are refused solely in cases where there is reason to know that it would be an invasion of proselytism rather than a natural requirement. All further religious controversy in the papers is prohibited, as tending to bring religion into contempt.

The persecutions of the press continue, and it is now difficult for the most cautious journal to avoid, at the least, a warning. The Prefect of Nantes has addressed an *avertissement* to the editor of the *Phare de la Loire* for having published an article on the opening of the Legislative Session by the Emperor, in which he observed that, according to the *Havas Correspondence*, the Emperor's speech elicited cries of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" "*Vive l'Impératrice!*" "*Vive le Prince Impérial!*" The Prefect says that this form of stating the fact is calculated to cast a doubt on it. The *Revue des Deux Mondes* intends to confine itself to the discussion of literature and art, as the only means of avoiding offence.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* has brought to light some edifying passages in Louis Napoleon's historical writings (republished in Paris in 1854), from which it appears that the Emperor applauds, with reference to England, those very principles of rational liberty and free utterance which he so sedulously sup-

presses in France. For the last week or two, it has been the habit of the Imperialists (and the Emperor himself, in his message to the Assembly, took the same line of argument) to assert that England, in the times of William III. and of the first two Georges, was obliged to quell faction by the same stern excesses of power as we now are employed by the Imperial Government. Louis Napoleon, however, in the work quoted from, praises William for the mildness of his rule, for his love of constitutional liberty, for his tolerance of diversity of opinion, and for his spontaneous acts of grace to political enemies. In one passage, the Emperor calls anarchy "that complacent phantom which ever serves as the pretext for tyranny." The *Times* correspondent recommends M. Billault and his colleagues to study the Emperor's writings on English history; and we may add that it would not be amiss if the Emperor were to study them himself.

BELGIUM.

Colonel Charraz, who was ordered by the Government to quit Belgium, is, it is said, about to sail for the United States.

SPAIN.

The Governors of Madrid, Burgos, Cáceres, Cuenca, Ciudad Real, and Old-Castile, have been superseded.

ITALY.

The *Piedmontese Gazette* announces the seizure of the Radical journal *Ragione*, for having published a letter from Paris relative to the attempted assassination of the French Emperor and Empress. "This seizure," says the *Piedmontese Gazette*, "is the accomplishment of a duty and the expression of the moral sentiment of the people." Count Robilant and General Della Rocca, aide-de-camp to the King, were to leave for Paris, in order to congratulate the Emperor on his escape.

It is affirmed by Government organs that traces have been discovered at Rome of the existence of a conspiracy which was to have burst out the day after the affair of the Rue Lepelletier, Paris, had the attempt proved successful. Several persons have been arrested at Ascoli, who are said to have confessed to having committed fifty political assassinations since 1850. The French Government has warned that of Naples of a contemplated outbreak, in which some Frenchmen were to have been concerned. Certain papers have been discovered at Ancona, relating to the secret societies in Italy and their ramifications in France. A certified copy has been sent to the French Government.

Several gentlemen who took a prominent part in the reforms of 1848 have been appointed to Government offices in Tuscany. This is looked on as a sign of returning liberality in high quarters.

TURKEY.

The news of the 16th inst. from Constantinople is as follows:—"The Grand Mufti (Sheik-ul-Islam), and Achmed Fethi Pasha, the chief of the artillery, are ill. The English Minister at Teheran is dangerously ill. The Sultan, accompanied by his eldest brother and his eldest son, has been in state to the theatre—the first time these two years. On the 18th inst., Aali Pasha, the Grand Vizier, called on Baron Prokesch and remained with him some hours."

Grave disturbances have broken out in Bosnia, and three thousand Bash-Bazouks have been sent to the scene of action.

The long-talked-of project of the consolidation of the floating debt has at length been published.

PRUSSIA.

Just at the moment of his departure from Berlin for England, Prince Frederick-William received from the King his promotion to the rank of Major-General.

HANOVER.

The King has permitted M. von der Decken, the Minister of Justice, to retire on a pension. M. de Bothmar, the Minister of Worship, is to hold the portfolio of Justice *ad interim*.

SWITZERLAND.

It has been satisfactorily ascertained that nothing has been discovered to implicate the refugees at Geneva in the attempted assassination at Paris. The Government of Geneva, however, has promised to keep a strict watch over the conduct of the exiles.

AUSTRIA.

Several very sharp shocks of earthquakes have been felt in towns in the Carpathians.

The Emperor has granted to the Calvinist community at Berzete, in the Gömör county, five hundred florins towards the reconstruction of its belfry and the purchase of bells. This piece of liberality has inspired the Protestants with hope for the future.

The Austrian papers teem with accounts of robberies and murders, committed with the most atrocious violence in Hungary and Croatia. The people in Hungary are not allowed to bear arms; and so the brigands get off with impunity.

THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

The Divan *ad hoc* of Moldavia has dissolved itself.

GERMANY.

The Grand Duke Louis of Baden is dead. It was said, some years since, that he was disordered in his mind.

OUR CIVILIZATION.

CHARGES AGAINST POLICEMEN.

JULIAN LEE, a policeman, was tried at the Middlesex Sessions for assaulting with his truncheon one Philip Burke. This man had often been in custody for ill-using the police; and, on the occasion when he received the blow complained of, there was a disturbance in Grafton Court, Marylebone. Burke was looking on, but it does not appear that he was engaged in the riot. However, he received a blow from a truncheon, and he swears that Lee was the man who gave it him. On the other hand, it was shown that Lee was struck with a poker, and that the blow received by Burke was dealt by another constable. Lee, who had formerly been a soldier, and who had a medal for his good services in the Russian war, was able to produce a very good character as a constable. The jury brought in a verdict of Not Guilty.—**Joseph Maskell**, another policeman, has been examined at the Greenwich police-court on a charge of disgraceful violence. He had been drinking at a public house, though he was on duty at the time, and, becoming intoxicated, he got quarrelling with some of the customers, and more especially with a Mr. Merritt, a shopkeeper in the neighbourhood. This person was attacked by the constable while in the bar of the tavern, but a blow which the policeman aimed with his fist was averted. The landlord then saw Mr. Merritt home; but he had not been long in his back parlour before the constable forced his way in, with the collar of his coat turned up to hide the number, and struck his adversary first a blow with his fist, and next one with his truncheon. Owing to the latter, a good deal of blood flowed, and the poor man fell insensible. The policeman afterwards threatened with his staff the people who had gathered outside, and then made his way off. On being apprehended by other constables, he was very violent, and he behaved in a flippant and contemptuous manner when brought before the magistrate. The case was remanded in order that a medical certificate might be put in with respect to the condition of the injured man.

EMBEZZLEMENT.—**Frederick Perry**, an assistant to an artists' colourman, Holborn, has been committed for trial on a charge of embezzling the sum of 76*l.* from his employer. He at first absconded, but afterwards voluntarily surrendered.

ASSAULT.—A woman, named Newman, lodging in the house of a Mrs. Walsh, a news-vender in Sherrard-street, has committed so violent an assault on her landlady that the life of the latter is endangered. There had been several quarrels between the two, and one evening Mrs. Walsh went into Mrs. Newman's room to complain to her husband of some abuse which had been uttered. On seeing her enter, Mrs. Newman knocked her down, and her head came violently against the floor. Concussion of the brain was the result; medical aid was called in; but unfavourable symptoms supervened. The Marlborough-street magistrate accordingly went to the injured woman's bedside, and took her deposition; and Mrs. Newman is now under remand.

FALSE PRETENCES.—A man named Maynall, carrying on business at Nuneaton, Warwickshire, as a purchaser and seller of rags, is under remand at the Marylebone police-office on a charge of defrauding Mr. John Wilkinson, also of Nuneaton, of property amounting in value to between 40*l.* and 50*l.* Mr. Wilkinson had been in the habit of selling rags to Maynall, who one day persuaded him to send some up to a firm in London, from whom he would get better prices. He therefore despatched a quantity by rail; but Maynall received it at the station, had it removed in a van, and sold it on his own account. Mr. Wilkinson afterwards came to London, and, meeting Maynall, whose fraud he had by this time discovered, gave him into custody. Several other persons have been defrauded in the same way by the prisoner.

A SCOUNDREL INADEQUATELY PUNISHED.—A young man named Sayer Milward, a law student residing in Cambridge-terrace, Hyde-park, was charged on Monday at the Lambeth police-court with indecently assaulting a girl of eleven years, who looked older, at the Crystal Palace. She was in one of the galleries, listening to the music, when the young man put his hand under her dress, and caught hold of her leg. This he repeated, and the girl then spoke to her uncle, who gave the scamp into custody. When brought before the magistrate, he said to the girl, in an affected, drawing tone, "You say I said nothing. Didn't I say I did not hurt you?" The girl denied this. Milward, who affected a tone of silliness, then admitted he had done what he was charged with, but denied that it was with any immodest intention. It was "only a joke, and did not do any harm." He was fined forty shillings; but certainly, as a matter of justice, he ought to have been sent to prison.

ASSAULTING THE POLICE.—A well-dressed man, named John Wilson, has been examined before the Marlborough-street magistrate on a charge of assaulting several police constables. One of them was on duty in the Haymarket between two and three o'clock in the morning, when he saw the accused conducting himself in a very strange manner to the passers-by, and at-

tempting to stop some cabs by forcibly laying hold of the wheels. He was therefore taken into custody, when he became extremely furious, and kicked the constable repeatedly on his legs and body. However, he was finally taken to the station-house, but not without the assistance of several other policemen, all of whom he resisted in a violent manner, and severely injured them. So great was his bodily strength, that it was necessary to strap him to a stretcher before he could be secured, and after the police had got him to the station-house, they were obliged to handcuff him and lock him up. He was sentenced to a month's imprisonment.

THE SLOP-SELLING SYSTEM.—Emily Druce, a miserable-looking woman, has been charged at the Worship-street police-office with having pawned a pair of trousers which had been given to her to make up. The materials had been supplied by a wholesale dealer in the Minories to a man named Harris who undertook to make the trousers for a shilling. After he had executed a part of the work by means of a sewing-machine, Harris handed it over to another man named Mears to finish. Mears in his turn engaged the woman Druce for the latter purpose, giving her the thread on the understanding that he was to pay her threepence-halfpenny for her work. Finding, however, that this remuneration was insufficient to purchase necessities for herself and a child whom she had to support, her husband having deserted her, she pledged the trousers, when she had finished them, for seven shillings. Mr. D'Eyncourt fined her five shillings for pawning the trousers, and ordered her to pay the redeeming value, or be sent to prison, in default, for three days. Of course, to this poor creature the option was no option at all; and so we have another human victim to the Juggernaut of slop-selling.

THE KNIFE.—Antonio Pinner, a Greek seaman, and Edward Mahoney, an Irish labourer, have been re-examined at the Thames police-office on the charge of wounding another Irishman with a knife. Mahoney was fined ten shillings, which he paid, and the Greek was committed to prison for two months, in default of paying a fine of five pounds.

A CONSUMMATE RUFFIAN.—William Harris, alias Tony Ayres, a pugilist and thief, and one of the most desperate characters on the Surrey side of the water, was examined at Lambeth police-office on Tuesday on a charge of committing a series of ferocious assaults on a corporal of the 87th Foot and on several policemen, while intoxicated at a public-house. He is described by the police as more like a savage beast than a human being.

CHARGE OF MURDER AT SEA.—John Burns, third mate of the American ship America, was charged before Mr. Mansfield, the Liverpool stipendiary magistrate, on Tuesday, with killing a seaman (whose name has not yet transpired) on board that vessel at sea. The America left Liverpool on the 6th instant for New York, and, a few days after her departure, Burns followed the deceased into the maintop and so savagely treated him that he fell on the deck, and afterwards died. The vessel was obliged to put into Cork, where Burns made his escape. The authorities were communicated with, and he was pursued and captured in Liverpool. He was remanded for the production of evidence.

GATHERINGS FROM THE LAW AND POLICE COURTS.

THE conviction of Christian Sattler for the murder of Charles Thain, the detective police-officer, has been affirmed, after argument in the Court of Exchequer before the fifteen Judges. Mr. Ballantine appeared in support of the appeal; the Solicitor-General resisted it; and Lord Campbell delivered the judgment of the Court. The crime was committed by the prisoner, not with a view to procure his liberation, but out of revenge for his being manacled; and it was therefore murder. It mattered not whether Sattler was legally in custody at the time, or not; the act of shooting was an act of revenge. The objections against jurisdiction in the matter of the trial, &c., were also overruled.

Mr. Gye's rapid progress with the new Covent Garden Theatre seems likely to be obstructed by the result of an application to Vice-Chancellor Wood by a Mr. Ford, a printer and bookbinder, in Hart-street. His house formerly received light from an opposite opening, called Prince's-place, which was used as an entrance to some of the private boxes in the old theatre; but the space has been covered in the new building, and the consequence is, that Mr. Ford's premises are darkened. After some discussion, an order was taken by consent in the following terms:—"The defendant undertakes to abide by any order the Court may make as to pulling down that portion of the north wall of the theatre opposite the plaintiff's premises after the 8th of January, the plaintiff being at liberty to bring an action, and the judgment in such action to be dealt with as the Court shall direct. Either party to be at liberty to appeal."

An order, under the new Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Act, was made last Saturday by Mr. Tyrwhitt, the Clerkenwell magistrate, to protect the property of a Mrs. Shepherd, who had been deserted by her husband for the last five years. Mr. Traill, at the Woolwich police-court, made a similar order in a case of the like nature. In this instance, the wife had been deserted

for the last fifteen years, after she and her husband had lived comfortably together for some thirty years.—An application has been made at the Exeter Guildhall on behalf of a Mrs. Catharine Bond, who was married in 1826, and deserted by her husband in 1853. The husband is now in gaol on a charge of bigamy, and it is feared that the wife will be made answerable for his debts. Protection of her property was therefore sought for; but, as the husband had been admitted to her house by the wife for a few days last June, when he was destitute and begged for shelter, the bench found it impossible to grant the required order, though admitting the hardship of the case.—There have been several other applications during the week.

An action was brought in the Court of Queen's Bench on Wednesday against Mr. Wyld, the map-seller of Charing-cross, a person named Parratt, his clerk, and three policemen, to recover damages for an alleged malicious prosecution. The plaintiff and another had been taken into custody on suspicion of stealing, and unlawfully disposing of, several maps from Mr. Wyld's shop in February, 1856. They were tried at the Central Criminal Court, the one for stealing the maps, the other for guiltily receiving them, and the plaintiff in the present action was acquitted, while the other man was found guilty. In his cross-examination, the plaintiff admitted having been in prison for receiving stolen goods; and Mr. Justice Erle directed a verdict for the defendants.

The case of Marsden and Marsden, shawl warehousemen, of High-street, Islington, came again before the Bankruptcy Court on Wednesday. Mr. Commissioner Goulburn said that, as William Marsden appeared to have acted as clerk to his brother, he might take a third-class certificate after a suspension of six months, with protection in the meantime. The decision in the case of the brother was postponed till Monday.

The affairs of John Ellison, a warehouseman, of 56, Bread-street, Cheapside, trading as John Endersohn, came before Mr. Commissioner Goulburn in the Bankruptcy Court on Wednesday. His accounts commence October 22, 1855, with a deficiency of 1593*l.*, and close, in rather more than a period of eighteen months, with debts and liabilities 8398*l.*, and assets 2108*l.*, including 592*l.* of doubtful debts. The bankrupt had had furnished lodgings in Harley-street, Cavendish-square, and had got into debt with whomsoever would give him credit. The Commissioner asked whether it was common sense or justice to say that this was recklessness only. He thought it amounted to fraud. The certificate, which is of the third class, will be suspended for one year, during half of which time the bankrupt will be without protection.

Vice-Chancellor Wood gave judgment in the case of Reade v. Bentley on Tuesday. Mr. Reade, who is author of 'Peg Woffington' and 'Christie Johnston,' had applied for the dissolution of a partnership with Mr. Bentley, in relation to the issue of those works. The works were published at 10*s.* 6*d.* each; and the plaintiff contended that cheap issues would be a substantial violation of the agreement, whereas it was argued, on behalf of the defendant, that he had, under the agreement, an irrevocable right to print and publish. The Vice-Chancellor observed that it is a matter of indifference whether the works are stereotyped or remaining in movable type; in either case the right to publish a second, third, or fourth edition of the work could be equally well protected by an injunction from that court or a court of law. The decision now given was mainly in favour of Mr. Reade; but the Vice-Chancellor would not allow costs, as both parties were in fault with regard to the equivocal wording of the agreement.

In the case of Michael Banes, a sewed muslin warehouseman, of Wood-street, Cheapside, who applied during the week in the Bankruptcy Court for his certificate, it came out that he had accepted accommodation bills, and had induced others to do so, for Messrs. Wallace and Co., and Messrs. D. and J. Macdonald, of Glasgow, and had received, in the form of commission, about 600*l.* for his services in this respect. He had in this way incurred liabilities to the amount of 12,000*l.* Mr. Reed, in appearing for the bankrupt, alluded to the universal practice, even by first-rate houses, of creating fictitious capital by means of accommodation bills, and expressed a hope that the bankrupt would not be made a scapegoat. Mr. Commissioner Holroyd strongly condemned the whole system, and said that the certificate of the bankrupt would be suspended for one year, with protection.

The case of the Rev. Henry Curtis Cherry and his wife again came before the Court of Queen's Bench on Thursday. In the course of last November, Mrs. Cherry had obtained leave to exhibit articles of the peace against her husband. She alleged that she had been ill-treated by Mr. Cherry from the earliest days of her marriage; that she left him in September, 1855, in consequence of violence and ill-usage; that in August, 1856, her husband forcibly dragged her away from St. Giles's Church, Reading; that he afterwards, with the assistance of his gardener and a police-inspector, thrust her into a carriage, with so much violence that she was a good deal hurt, and conveyed her to his own house at Burghfield; that she again escaped, and concealed herself for two years; and that her hus-

hand had threatened to carry her off once more. She therefore sought protection. Sir Frederick Thesiger, now appeared on behalf of Mr. Cherry. He denied in general terms the truth of the allegations, and said the wife was neglecting her duty to her husband. The rev. gentleman, however, was bound over to keep the peace.

OBITUARY.

SIGNOR LABLACHE.—It is with great regret that we record the death of the most jovial and genial of singers. Signor Lablache expired last Saturday at Naples, which, despite his French name, was his native town. His health failed after his last return from Russia, and he therefore went to the shores of the blue bay in order to enjoy repose and change of air. Here for a time he rallied; but it was only the last flash. In his final illness (which he bore with great fortitude and calmness, notwithstanding his excruciating sufferings) he was attended by his daughter, Madame Thalberg. He was born in 1796, and made his first appearance in England in 1830. Ever since then, he has been one of the great favourites of the London opera-goers, who seem to have regarded him with a kind of personal friendship. His comic acting and singing sparkled with all the happy vivacity of 'the sunny South'; but he was also very fine in tragedy. In private life he was greatly beloved for his cheerful and generous disposition.

THE REV. SIR HENRY DUNKINFIELD, vicar of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, and well known for his extensive connections with the charitable and religious institutions of the metropolis, died last Sunday evening at Eaton-place, after an illness of only two days, in the sixty-eighth year of his age.

THE QUEEN OF OUDE died on Sunday at the Hôtel Lafitte, Paris. She had left England a few days previously in very bad health, intending to proceed to Egypt, and eventually, it is said, to Mecca. She rallied slightly after her arrival in Paris; but the improvement was only of very brief duration. She was in her fifty-fourth year. The funeral took place on Wednesday, in the Mussulman part of Père la Chaise.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

PRUSSIAN VISIT TO WOOLWICH.—Prince Adalbert of Prussia, attended by three gentlemen of his suite, and Lieutenant-Colonel Cavendish, one of the Equerries of the Prince Consort, visited Woolwich Dockyard last Saturday.

THE LATE GENERAL HAVELOCK.—A meeting of the inhabitants of Birmingham, convened by the Mayor, was held on the evening of Friday week, in the Town Hall, for considering in what manner the town shall express its admiration of the character and services of the late General Havelock. Some fifteen hundred persons were present, and a committee was nominated. A large subscription is confidently anticipated. A meeting with a similar object (also under the presidency of the Mayor) was held on the same evening at Sunderland, the General's native town. Resolutions were adopted in favour of a monument in the public park; a subscription-list was opened, and a vote of sympathy with Lady Havelock was passed.

THE LEVIATHAN.—A further advance of about eight feet was made last Saturday; but it is not expected that the vessel will float before to-day or to-morrow. There was a large attendance of her Majesty's foreign visitors. On Monday, another accident took place, similar to that which gloomily signalized the first day of the launch. One of the immense baulks of timber, applied to connect the pressure of the largest ram with the aft cradle, flew from its position, striking several of the workmen, and hurling two into the air. They were removed to Poplar Hospital in a very precarious state.

GALE IN THE CHANNEL.—A very heavy gale prevailed in the Channel on the Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of last week. Several vessels were wrecked, and some persons were drowned.

THE MONSTER MORTAR.—The select committee of Royal Artillery officers have decided not to recommend the repairing of the monster mortar for future experiments.

INSPECTION OF TROOPS AT CHATHAM.—The Commandant of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Depot Battalions at Chatham inspected the whole of the troops under his command on the plains within the lines of the fortifications, last Saturday; the number on the ground exceeded 3000. The troops forming the Corps of the Royal Engineers also had a general field-day on the Great Lines. Colonel Ross, Major and Adjutant Nugent, and a number of staff officers, were on the ground.

WORTHY SOLDIERS.—The whole of the officers and men of the Chatham division of the Royal Marine Light Infantry now at head-quarters were assembled on Monday in their barrack-square, for the purpose of witnessing the presentation of two silver medals, together with gratuities of 15*l.* each, awarded by the Lords of the Admiralty to Sergeant-Major G. W. Lane and Sergeant-Major J. Morrison, both of the Chatham division, for long service and meritorious conduct.

COLLISION IN THE CHANNEL.—The screw steamer *Acor*, of London, entered Folkestone at four A.M. on Sunday morning in a sinking state, having been run into between Folkestone and Dover by the screw steamer

Warrior, belonging to Hall or Shields. The *Acor* has been cut down completely from her bulwarks to two feet below water line on the starboard side between the fore and main masts, and she was just enabled to run inside the pier heads when her fires were put out, and she sank. Her cargo is of a general description, and much of it perishable. She was bound for Gibraltar and Malta.

SHIPWRECK.—The *Excel*, a brig of 250 tons burden, from Weymouth, has been wrecked off the harbour of Calais. Efforts were made, both by French and English seamen, to bring off the crew; but the only life-boat on the spot was thirty years old and almost useless, and several attempts to reach the wreck entirely failed. One by one the poor creatures fell from the rigging and were lost; but at last, on the following morning, the only one surviving was brought ashore, after having clung to the rigging for twenty-six hours. He was greatly exhausted, but has since rallied.

BURNING OF A SHIP AT SEA.—The ship *New England*, Captain Pemberton, bound from New York to Glasgow, with a crew of eighteen men including officers, and a cargo of naphtha, took fire on the 9th of January when at sea, owing to an explosion of the combustible. The vessel had encountered a tremendous hurricane, which caused her to leak so much that it was found necessary to throw the cargo overboard. While this was being done, one of the barrels of naphtha exploded, and a fearful scene ensued. The burning fluid flooded the deck with liquid fire, and all on board were threatened with an agonizing death, when the barque *Cora Linn* bore down on the *New England*, and ultimately succeeded in getting off all the crew, some of whom, however, were dreadfully burnt—one so much so that he died the next night. This man was found alight all over. Bucket after bucket of water was thrown on him, but he continued to burn for a considerable time.

PRINCE ADALBERT OF PRUSSIA visited Sheerness Dockyard on Wednesday.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE COURT.—Prince Frederick William of Prussia arrived at Dover last Saturday, and received an address of congratulation from the Mayor and corporation at the Lord Warden Hotel, with which he appeared highly pleased. He then departed for London. A full account of the marriage ceremonial of Monday will be found in other columns. The Queen held a Court on Tuesday afternoon at Buckingham Palace. The Earl of Mulgrave had an audience of her Majesty, and resigned his Wand of Office as Treasurer of the Queen's Household. The Hon. Spencer Ponsonby had an audience of her Majesty, and kissed hands on being appointed Controller of Accounts in the Lord Chamberlain's Department, and Gentleman Usher to the Queen. The King of the Belgians, the Duke of Brabant, the Count of Flanders, and the Prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, took leave of the Queen on the same day upon their return to the Continent. Some of the other German Princes also departed on the same day. The Queen, Prince Albert, and the Royal family, left London for Windsor on Wednesday, to visit the newly-married couple. Her Majesty held a Chapter of the Order of the Garter at the Castle on Thursday afternoon, at which Prince Frederick William of Prussia was made a knight. A grand banquet was given in the evening in the Waterloo Gallery: the guests amounted to seventy-one. Last night, the Queen and her guests attended the last of the Festival Performances at Her Majesty's Theatre.

THE WESTMINSTER ABBEY SERVICES.—The fourth of the special services in Westminster Abbey was held last Sunday, when the crowds attempting to gain admission were even greater than on any previous occasion. The neighbouring church of St. Margaret's was also filled to overflowing. The sermon at the Abbey was preached by the Bishop of Oxford.

SIR ROBERT CARDEN, M.P., the Lord Mayor, sent a donation of 50*l.* to the Benevolent Society of Gloucester, to be expended in coats, blankets, &c. for the poor inhabitants, to be distributed on the day of the marriage of the Princess Royal.

THE LATE DOUGLAS JERROLD.—The Government has granted to the widow of Douglas Jerrold a pension of 100*l.* a year.

MR. BELLAMY, THE LANCASTER COUNTY MAGISTRATE.—Mr. Bellamy, who, it will be remembered, was tried at the last Lancaster Assizes, and convicted of appropriating to his own use a fine of 2*l.*, levied on two men detected in poaching, and who was afterwards sentenced in London, by Mr. Justice Coleridge, to pay a fine of 200*l.*, and to be imprisoned for a period of twelve months, was on Wednesday liberated from the Queen's Prison, where he had been undergoing his sentence as a misdemeanant of the first class. The ground of his release was a serious illness with which he was seized. He had been in prison rather more than two months.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.—The Court of Common Council, at a special court held on Tuesday, unanimously adopted addresses of congratulation to the Queen and Prince Albert, to the Duchess of Kent, and to Prince Frederick William of Prussia and the Princess Royal, on the marriage of the two last-named. Other corporate bodies have voted similar addresses.

DISTRESS IN LONDON.—The Rev. Matthew Churton,

Curate of St. Mary's, Southwark, writes to the *Times* to call attention to the fearful amount of destitution now in the metropolis. He speaks of several cases where families have been on the point of perishing from want of food.

SUICIDE.—A woman living at Leicester, named Mary Stringer, the wife of a marine store dealer of that town, has lately committed suicide in consequence of her husband having entered into an improper intimacy with another woman. Having one evening missed Stringer from home, she and a friend went out together to search for him, and were on their way to a public-house in the neighbourhood, when Mrs. Stringer saw her husband standing in the street with his arm round the waist of a girl named Elizabeth Simmonds, to whom he was known to be attached. The wife was so exasperated at seeing this, that she accused Stringer of being false to her, and a violent quarrel ensued between them, at the end of which the woman ran across a piece of waste ground, and threw herself into the river Soar, where she speedily sank, and was drowned. When her husband was informed of the fact, he seemed greatly shocked and exclaimed, "I have broken Mary's heart." The inhabitants of the town were so much enraged against Stringer and the girl Simmonds, that they broke the windows of the latter's house, and the police were obliged to protect her and the man from the fury of the mob.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.—The Court of Directors have again had under their consideration the question of telegraphic communication with India, and have again expressed their willingness to grant to the Red Sea Telegraph Company such support and assistance as would enable them to raise the necessary capital for the undertaking. We believe that the amount estimated for a line of telegraph from Suez to Kurrachee is 700,000*l.*; and the Court, we understand, are prepared to join with her Majesty's Government in guaranteeing a revenue equivalent to five per cent. upon that sum, so soon as the work is finished and as long as it is kept in good order. The proposition now only awaits the ratification of her Majesty's Treasury, to whom, by-the-by, a similar plan was submitted four months ago without eliciting any expression of approval or support.—*Daily News.*

FUNERAL OF THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE.—The funeral of the Duke of Devonshire took place on Tuesday at Edensor, near Chatsworth, and was of a private and unostentatious character.

GENERAL HAVELOCK.—"If the Havelock family is of Danish origin," writes a correspondent, "the name may have been derived from the Danish *hav-læg*, a sea-leek, or *hare-læg*, a garden-leek."

HEALTH OF LONDON.—The total number of deaths in London in the week that ended last Saturday was 1344. In the ten years 1848-57, the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last year was 1207; but, as the deaths of last week occurred in an increased population, the average, to admit of comparison, must be raised proportionally to the increase, in which case it will become 1328. From these statements it appears that the number of deaths in the present return slightly exceeds the estimated amount.—Last week, the births of 941 boys and 857 girls—in all, 1798 children—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1848-57, the average number was 1563.—*From the Registrar-General's Weekly Return.*

MARRIAGE OF A TURK AND A CHRISTIAN.—A commission under the Church Discipline Act having been issued by the Bishop of Exeter, to inquire into certain charges against the Rev. W. J. St. Aubyn, rector of the parish of Stoke Damerel (in which parish the borough of Devonport is included), the commissioners assembled at the Royal Hotel, Plymouth, on Monday, for the purpose of such inquiry. The commissioners were the Rev. Chancellor Martin, Rev. Prebendary Oxenham, and Revs. J. Yonge, J. May, and W. T. H. Eales. The offence with which Mr. St. Aubyn is charged is that of having baptized a converted Turk without giving due notice to the Bishop of the diocese. The commissioners, after taking an hour to deliberate, stated that they were of opinion that there was sufficient *prima facie* evidence to justify the Bishop in a prosecution of the case in the Ecclesiastical Courts.

THE EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.—The committee of this conference have determined not to hold a meeting this year. They hope to have one, however, next year.

COLONEL PHIPPS.—Much indignation and disgust has been expressed on the elevation of Colonel Phipps, the Keeper of her Majesty's Privy Purse, to the honour of being a Knight Commander of the Bath—the same honour which at the same time is conferred on such men as Colonels Greathed, Showers, Cotton, and Baird Smith, the Indian heroes. But Colonel Phipps is a man of noble and influential family; and we all know that in England 'the learned pate ducks to the golden fool.'

THE LATE SIR HENRY LAWRENCE.—A committee has been formed in Calcutta for a Lawrence memorial, which is to take the shape of an endowment fund for the Military Asylum founded by Sir Henry Lawrence. Lord Canning heads the list of subscribers with a donation of 1000*l.*

AMENDMENT OF THE LAW OF BANKRUPTCY.—A movement has commenced in the west of England with a view to amend the law of bankruptcy.

Postscript.

LEADER OFFICE, Saturday, January 30.

A NEW LOAN.

It is pretty generally understood in Monetary Circles that a new loan will shortly be effected. The amount, it is believed, will not be considerable. It is expected that Exchequer Bonds will be created, not Consols. A considerable amount of the existing bonds expire in May next; and there is no doubt that a new issue would be very readily taken up.

INDIA.

OFFICIAL TELEGRAM.

The following telegram from Mr. Acting Consul-General Green was received at the Foreign-Office, through Malta, Jan. 29, 4.25 P.M.:—

"Alexandria, Jan. 26, 1858.

"The Bombay arrived at Suez yesterday, with Bombay dates to the 2nd inst. Sir Colin Campbell was still at Cawnpore at the date of the latest advices, but was shortly expected to move westward with a powerful force. Sir James Outram, at Alumbagh, attacked and defeated the enemy on December 22, capturing four guns, with trifling loss. General Roberts has been appointed to command a field force in Rajpootana, which is assembling at Deesa, and which is to march on Nusseerabad. No fresh disturbances have occurred in any part of the Deccan and Central India. The Punjab is tranquil.

"LYONS, Admiral."

The Gazette of yesterday evening contains some important despatches received at the East India House. The first is a General Order by the Governor-General of India in Council, dated Fort William, December 24th, expressing his thanks to the officers and men engaged in the final relief of Lucknow, and in the operations against the Gwalior Contingent. Sir Colin Campbell, Brigadier-General Hope Grant, Captain Peel, R.N., of the Naval Brigade, Lieutenant Vaughan and other officers and men of H.M. ship Shannon, and Major-General Mansfield, Chief of the Staff, are specially and highly eulogised. General Windham is neither praised nor blamed.

The second document is from Sir Colin Campbell to the Governor-General (December 2nd), and has reference to the removal of the women and children, sick and wounded, from Lucknow, and the relief of General Windham after his discomfiture. Sir Colin withholds all opinion with reference to the disaster to Windham's force.

The third paper is General Windham's own account of the affair with the Gwalior men. It is addressed to the Commander-in-Chief, and is dated November 30th. He states:—"Finding that the Contingent were determined to advance, I resolved to meet their first division on the Pandoo Nuddee. My force consisted of about 1200 bayonets and eight guns and one hundred mounted Sowars." This was on the 26th of November, and the action, it will be remembered, terminated in our favour. On the morning of the 27th, the Gwalior Contingent made the attack which resulted so disastrously for us. The General writes:—"In spite of the heavy bombardment of the enemy, my troops resisted the attack for five hours, and still held the ground, until, on my proceeding personally to make sure of the safety of the fort, I found, from the number of men bayoneted by the 88th Regiment, that the mutineers had fully penetrated the town; and, having been told that they were then attacking the fort, I directed Major-General Dupuis, R.A. (who, as my Second-in-command, I had left with the main body), to fall back the whole force into the fort, with all our stores and guns, shortly before dark. Owing to the fight of the camp followers at the commencement of the action, notwithstanding the long time we held the ground, I regret to state, that in making this retrograde movement, I was unable to carry off all my camp equipage and some of the baggage. Had not an error occurred in the conveyance of an order issued by me, I am of opinion that I could have held my ground at all events until dark." The General states that for several days he received no directions from Sir Colin at Lucknow, though he had sent several letters, and was therefore compelled to act for himself. With reference to this, Sir Colin says, in his despatch to the Governor-General, that none of General Windham's letters, announcing the approach of the Gwalior force, came to hand. The first notice the Commander-in-Chief had of their presence was the sound of cannonading. "All previous reports," writes Sir Colin, "had declared that there was but little chance of the Gwalior Contingent approaching Cawnpore."

No. 4 is Major-General Dupuis's report to General Windham (dated November 30th), of the actions of the four previous days. No. 5 is Sir Colin Campbell's despatch to Lord Canning (dated December 10th), relating the subsequent successful proceedings against the Gwalior rebels. From this it appears that the Commander-in-Chief requested General Windham to remain in command of the entrenchment, and he thanks him for his services on the 6th of December.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is impossible to acknowledge the mass of letters we receive. Their insertion is often delayed, owing to a press of matter; and when omitted, it is frequently from reasons quite independent of the merits of the communication.

Several communications unavoidably stand over.

No notice can be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

The Leader.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1858.

Public Affairs.

There is nothing so revolutionary, because there is nothing so unnatural and convulsive, as the strain to keep things fixed when all the world is by the very law of its creation in eternal progress.—DE ARNOLD.

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

"Speaking of the East India Company, I am bound to say that any investigation into the conduct of that body will, I believe, tend to their credit. I do think they have ever been excited by a sincere desire to promote the welfare and interest of those who are placed under them. Contrasting the administration of the Company with that of any other colonial establishment that ever existed, I am convinced that their conduct will redound greatly to their honour."

THIS was the opinion of Sir ROBERT PEEL—an opinion which he expressed repeatedly, in power and in opposition, during the long course of his career as a statesman. It was his habit to ask the rash advocates of change if they had considered the extent of territory over which the British authority was acknowledged, the enormous masses of population subjected to our dominion, the revolutions of empires that had made us the masters of India, the immense distance from home at which our sovereign administration was exercised, the difference of languages, manners, religions, between the governors and the governed. We think, if PEEL were still among us, he would exclaim against the danger of attempting to destroy the East India Company while it is actually engaged in struggling for the integrity of the empire. This is, on our part, no new opinion. We have held it from the first; amidst the indiscriminate outcry raised upon the receipt of disastrous intelligence from Delhi, we warned the public not to be persuaded by Crown apologists, who at once showed their willingness to barricade the Board of Control with the ruins of the House in Leadenhall-street. For a time the Whig tactics appeared triumphant; but the opinion of the country has been considerably modified, and it is now very generally felt that, although a new form of government, consolidated and simplified, might be advantageously established, the present is not a safe opportunity for undertaking the experiment. We have the best reason for believing that many leading statesmen not in the Cabinet are pausing in opinion, and are not prepared at once to follow a Minister whose Indian policy has been foreshadowed by his introduction of Lord CLANRICARDE into the Cabinet. Lord CLANRICARDE may not be appointed Indian Secretary, nor may he be so black as Mr. KEOGH and the Times once painted him; but we cannot forget the violence and recklessness of his recent speech at the London Tavern against the East India Company. We represent, we are sure, no inconsiderable proportion of the public of all classes, when we say that the proposal of immediate legislation for India is premature, to say the least. Among politicians of weight and judgment it is seriously questioned whether the period of

a crisis is one in which the machinery of our imperial Indian Government should be taken to pieces and reconstructed experimentally after a new model. Is this the moment to tell the natives that the Company has misruled them, and must be abolished? Is this the time, with local credit on the decline, and a loan about to be thrown upon the market, to derange the system under which our Indian revenue is collected? Is it wise, with a work of reconquest before us, to be creating a new military framework, and placing unlimited patronage in the hands of those who have appointed Lord GEORGE PAGET to be Inspector-General of Cavalry? Years ago, a distinguished statesman declared that, if the patronage of India were to be transferred wholesale and without check from Leadenhall-street to Downing-street, he would not give seven years' purchase for our Asiatic possessions. Crown advocates retort upon us the example of Ceylon. And how long is it since Ceylon was disturbed by an insurrection? And who have been the governors of that dependency? If there be any virtue, sense, or independence in the House of Commons, it will not come down pledged to support, at all hazards, the Ministerial programme.

Under the East India Company has flourished a splendid race of soldiers and statesmen, drawn from the middle classes and promoted for merit. Have their claims been acknowledged at home? When has a company's officer been appointed to the chief command in India? Never; except in the case of Sir PATRICK GRANT, who fell into the place accidentally, and was removed as soon as his successor could land in Bengal. The middle class Indian service has not been justly treated by the Crown; and we have a right to fear that its highest honours would in future be bestowed upon LUCANS and PAGETS. It seems as if the alternative between the East India Company and the Cabinet were that between a man like Sir JAMES MELVILLE and a man like Mr. VERNON SMITH.

The Company's petition is too elaborate to be popularly studied; but we present the main points in order that the reader may reflect upon them with candour and impartiality. The East India Company, at its own expense, and by the aid of its own servants, laid the foundation of a British-Indian Empire coevally with the policy which, on the part of the Crown, lost irretrievably the British-American Empire. They submitted to various modifications, and the latest of these took place in 1853. The double Government, as now established, has not been four years in operation, and is, therefore, comparatively untried. Nothing has been shown to prove any connexion between the recent disasters and the form of the Indian Home Government, or the conduct of the Company or its agents, while, if errors of administration have been exposed, the Crown, as the deciding power in all cases, is chiefly responsible.

It must be remembered, while this point is under notice, that the Court of Directors cannot develop any measure without the consent of the Board of Control, while the Board of Control may act independently of the Court of Directors. So that the principal responsibility always, and the sole responsibility often, lies with the Ministers of the Crown.

History bears out the petitioners in their appeal to the generally beneficent results of their Indian rule. To this subject we need not return, but will pass on to a suggestion of very serious import. What would be the effect in India of intelligence that the Company had been destroyed, and that a great Horse-Guards army was coming out to su-

persecute it? Might not the natives believe that they had destroyed one government, and that another conqueror was about to replace the power that commissioned HASTINGS, CORNWALLIS, and WELLESLEY? Will they not apprehend vast and sudden changes? Will not British rule become once more unfamiliar to them? It was never before urged by English statesmen that a time of war was a proper occasion for introducing an administrative revolution into the very country convulsed. But this may not be the worst aspect of the ministerial policy. If the Crown is to act in future without a counterbalance, what will be the value of an Indian Council, capable only of advising? How far would the opinions of a select six appointed from the present Court of Directors avail against the self-sufficiency of the Mr. VERNON SMITH or Lord CLANRICARDE of the day? It is rarely that a President of the Board of Control is so modest as the peer who, not many years since, was applied to in Cannon-row for information: "I can state to you my impression," he said, "but, my dear sir, for information you must go to the Court of Directors."

The Company has put the matter very plainly and conclusively. They now act, they say, as a check; but the Minister wants a screen, an advising, not a controlling council—a council, moreover, which the Minister would not be bound even to consult.

These are the main points of the petition, as framed by the Court of Directors; but the document also contains a variety of practical suggestions. Upon these we will not at present enter. We do not believe that the subject is ripe for legislation, and we trust that every possible effort will be made by those who have at heart the interests of Great Britain and of India, to refer the Government measure to a select committee.

M. DE PERSIGNY ON THE BRITISH CONSTITUTION.

THE British Constitution is in one respect defective, according to M. DE PERSIGNY. It does not authorize the police 'to anticipate crimes,' and punish uncommitted offences. His Excellency imagines it a slight thing not only to restrain men from plots and machinations, but to silence the fanatic and paralyze the malcontent. Now, supposing the existence of that 'inexhaustible sect of assassins' to which the French Emperor has pointed, how could the action of the law in England arrest their operations? These men do not assemble, with masks upon their faces, in a cellar or a strong-room, and concoct diabolical conspiracies, the oaths and engagements of which are recorded in round robins written in characters of blood. They meet, no one knows where, and say, no one knows what, and if they create documentary evidence against themselves, it is generally of a kind the most vague and ambiguous. Is every Italian or Frenchman who lodges upon a second floor in Birmingham to be kept under perpetual surveillance? But, it will be said, these conspirators manufacture deadly engines. So do hundreds of Englishmen continually, almost daily. If there be an official department which, more than another, is solicited to support secret or patented inventions, it is the Ordnance Office or the Admiralty. The mildest people in the country have been among the most persevering in their combination of infernal combustibles, petards that will blow a frigate out of the water, rockets that will breach a rampart at a blow, grenades warranted to scatter death and ruin, whether at the door of an Opera-house or in the casemates of a Cronstadt. Hundreds of these

warlike devices are originated every year, and the United Kingdom must be put under martial law before this peculiar branch of midland manufacture can be successfully prohibited. If, then, PIERRI and ORSINI shells may be filled with grey fulminating mercury without an infraction of the statute, M. DE PERSIGNY'S case breaks down in one important particular. His next count is that the refugees recommend assassination. So long as their recommendations are general, our Government is powerless to interfere. It is as much the right of every person resident in Great Britain to preach the doctrine of assassination, as to denounce it. The doctrine may be that of a monster, a madman, or a coward, and the denunciation may be echoed by the voices of a vast majority; but what is to prevent an historian from praising BRUTUS, or from concluding a biography of BUCKINGHAM with—"So perish all who would man by man enthrall?" Many of our English and Irish demagogues have descended to ravings far more abject and sanguinary, but we have heard of no instructions to Lord NAPLIER to complain of the licence permitted in America to that vitriol spouter JOHN MITCHELL. Irresponsible Irish prints have complimented the NANA SAHIB upon his Cawnpore achievements, an offence against society rather worse than that of the *Phare de la Loire*, which has been warned for saying, "According to the despatch agency, the Emperor and Empress were loudly cheered." We really think that if LOUIS NAPOLEON would suppress M. BILLAULT, and teach discretion to his legions, he might safely leave the exiles to discuss European eventualities. If they set forth logical demonstrations that CÆSAR died righteously, that the Grecian tyrannicides deserved to become the declamation of schoolboys, that the dagger of VIRGINIUS mistook its way when it reached the heart of the Roman virgin instead of nailing the Decemvir to a wall, why, these are old-fashioned antics, and although we have adopted a different morality, to undertake their repression would be absurd. If, as M. DE PERSIGNY says, schemes of murder are actually prepared in England, he has only to prove the conspiracy, and the French Government has its remedy, we doubt not, in our courts of law. But how to prove these allegations? The plot works its way to the Emperor's presence in Paris itself, with all its prætorians, spies, and secret police, and how is it to be expected that England, with a police machinery employed simply to keep the peace and arrest criminals—not to maintain a foreign dynasty on the throne—should do constitutionally, and in the light of day, what LOUIS NAPOLEON cannot do, although there is no law to restrain him, and an immense army, a passport system, and a domiciliary police at his command.

We cannot prevent this sort of contraband from leaving our ports. It should be stopped at the French custom-house. How was it landed in France? How did it pass the barriers of the capital? How were PIERRI and ORSINI allowed to pass without suspicion or hindrance? If French lace and brandy are smuggled to London, we blame, not the French authorities, but our own coast-guard. Moreover, it is by no means proved that the plot was concocted on English soil. We have the evidences of the French official journals that more than one similar conspiracy has, since the *Coup d'Etat*, been detected in Paris, at Lyons, and elsewhere. The demand upon our Government is a subterfuge, the French Emperor imagining that an opportunity had arrived for ridding himself of the perils supposed to lurk among the refugees sheltered within so short a distance of the imperial frontier. The question, however, is not

whether a British minister will enter into his views, but whether Parliament will sanction an alien law upon a new principle. We have Lord PALMERSTON'S admission that every alien act passed within the century has had for its sole object the internal safety of the realm. We do not, and cannot undertake, Lord PALMERSTON added, to provide for the security of foreign governments. It is possible that certain aldermen have been reduced by the eloquence of M. DE PERSIGNY; but the spirit of the English nation will not be affected either by the broad flattery or the menacing insinuations of the French ambassador. We do not believe the prophets of alarm who warn us of a rupture with France in the event of our refusal to entertain the imperial demands, and if such a pretext were announced as the basis of a quarrel, we should be convinced that a motive had long ago been in contemplation, and that the French Emperor had secret reasons for supplanting the alliance.

Public opinion will narrowly watch the course taken by the British Government. We are required by the French Emperor to sacrifice a fundamental principle of our constitutional law, and who is the Minister that will offer to make this concession?

LOVE ENTHRONED.

WHERE is the real greatness and beauty of the Royal Marriage? The politics of it are for the statesmen, not the bride. The pomp is over; the affianced is a wife, and can, perhaps, better judge how far the magnificence, the jewels, and silks, the escort of guards, trumpets, cannon, and illuminations are the elements of happiness. It is indeed a great truth that the happiness of no human being consists in those things which are to be obtained only by the few; it lies in elements which are open to every born human being. The deepest happiness, that which assumes the guise of grief and makes itself known in tremblings and tears, is equally accessible to VIRGINIA, whether she stands barefooted on a rock of the Isle of France, or concealed amid the robes and panoplies of a throne. The real beauty of the marriage, if we may believe the almost accredited interpreters of the Court, is, that while it is according to the Act of Settlement, while the Church approves, HER MAJESTY'S constitutional advisers commend it, and the municipal corporations of the country give their consent, it has not been concluded at the sacrifice of that which is the dearest jewel that any bride, from the highest to the lowest, can bring as her dowry—her own unbought, unbuyable affections. If this is true—and we believe it—for the Princess VICTORIA ADELAIDE might have stood as a picture of 'the Bride' in her happiest aspect—for the voice of affection could not restrain its call when the bride threw herself into her mother's arms after the ceremony—the fact constitutes not only the crowning beauty of this Prussian marriage, but a great reform. For it is said that Queen VICTORIA has been spared the political duty, as it was once thought, of sacrificing her own flesh and blood to the agonies of a merely political marriage, and that she intends to save all her daughters from that which has hitherto been thought to be the doom of Princesses.

Thus one of the happiest reforms of modern times has been initiated by our Queen Regnant. The announcement is good news, not only for the sake of a natural interest in the young Princesses, but for the sake of the whole English family, and for the world at large. In no household can so high a spirit rule as in that where the affections are allowed their full development; and it con-

cerns the whole country that such should be the case in the first family of the land.

Where it is otherwise, embittered feelings, contracted sympathies, warped ideas, prevail, and the very spirit of government is adulterated. Where the natural affections are allowed full scope, a healthy spirit is brought to the business of the day, the sympathy with human feeling is complete, and the capacity to administer in harmony with the family out of doors is at its best. The fortunate circumstances under which our young QUEEN was enabled to crown the happiness of her own household, has no doubt had its influence on the generally beneficent character of her reign. We may have had occasion to criticize the actions ascribed to Prince ALBERT, but his share in aiding that good order in the first household of the country is unquestioned. In the results upon ourselves we may fairly contrast the present reign with the morbid, narrow-minded, sour-tempered, ill-conditioned reign of GEORGE IV.

The new law is of importance in the social as well as political aspect. It is of no small moment that the first household should be an example of proper worship done to those things which should be sacred in the household. It should be an example of what is ordinarily understood under the word 'moral,' and the example is rendered perfect if it is a success. Here again we may contrast the present time with that of GEORGE IV.; and if in charity we make all due allowances for that unlucky man and his more unlucky wife, we may be grateful that now we are not called upon to make allowances, but can point to the Palace for a model of the way in which the family should be managed.

But the reform has even a loftier tendency. Strictly considered, 'morals' are but the science of *manners*, according to the convictions and usages of the time and country; and their precepts vary according to time and country. Virtue for all time—it is the intellectual health of mankind. Individuals of great strength and exalted faculties may counteract the benumbing influence of blighted or disappointed affection, and may rise the higher in the reaction against a depressing influence; but for the true health of the average human being, a free and complete development of the whole nature is essential. *Soi-disant* philosophers or moralists may sneer at 'love,' but it is the theme of half our written thought since man has written. The superficial romancist, whose work perishes, may confound 'love' with *inclination*, a trifle with one of the laws of happy human existence, and may raise a smile of contempt at the puerility. Not the less is it the fact that the greatest of men in the council, in the field, and in the study, have given to the world the examples of the passion in its highest power and intensity; and as they have shown that true love does not know itself or its life until it has survived the 'prentice stage of inclination, so they have avowed that the fullest knowledge and the wisest thoughts have shone forth under the light which one soul draws from another.

BANKRUPTCY REFORM.

HAVING in our previous papers shown somewhat in detail the gross annual cost of the Court of Bankruptcy, let us now see what we get for our absurdly liberal and enforced payment.

The Commissioners are Judges who are paid 2000*l.* per annum to sit in a court to examine into the recklessness or prudence of a trader's conduct; to decide whether his failure has risen wholly, in part, or not at all,

from unavoidable loss and misfortune; and to grant a certificate—first, second, or third-class as the case may be—professedly based upon an examination of the accounts which he has rendered. What preparation has a learned Commissioner had for such a duty? He is a Barrister with a purely legal training; he scarcely knows his right hand from his left; day-books, stock-books, ledgers, and bill-books are impenetrable mysteries to him. He knows much about BLACKSTONE, SUGDEN, and the Reports; but he knows nothing of the relations and intricate ramifications of debtor and creditor. He is ignorant of the course taken by an ordinary transaction in trade; and he frequently confounds bills of exchange with accounts rendered. The 'balance-sheet' placed before him, to guide him in forming a judgment upon a trader's conduct, is a highly artificial production, manufactured from the bankrupt's books by one of the numerous accountants practising in the court, and professing to give a concise view of the results of the trading from a certain period up to the date of the petition. Any mercantile man with a bitter experience of the court must know what an utterly unreliable, complicated document this 'balance-sheet' is. Men who have been familiar with the principles and practice of figures for years are unable to discover, in this piece of official routine, any clue to the true amount of the receipts and disposal of property, and the formation of profit and loss upon the part of the bankrupt. The men who prepare it very frequently know little of the principle of its structure beyond the mechanical fact that the debtor and creditor side of all the sheets (and there are several) shall be made to balance. We remember a recent case, in which a creditor in the court of more keenness than the accountant, discovered an error in the construction of the balance-sheet, which placed the bankrupt in the position of having to account for goods to the amount of five hundred pounds. The Commissioner (MR. FANE), upon a discussion that arose, very modestly admitted his entire inability to understand the question. His profession was law, not figures, and he must leave such a point to be settled by the accountants present. This, coming from a Judge whose function it is to deal with questions of pure account nineteen times where he has to deal with questions of law once, is a fair specimen of the lax administration of the court. The five hundred pounds in the amended 'balance-sheet' ordered, was accounted for without comment, by increasing the very elastic item of 'unvouched expenses.'

The Commissioner, in all such matters, is governed very much by the report of the official assignee, who, having no judicial character to sustain, looks very naturally to two main things—the capability of the estate to pay the heavy court and other charges, and to realize by giving him the least possible trouble. His feeling is, that it is useless making a stir about property that is gone; and the bankrupt who fulfils his very slender requirements, may rely on no opposition on his part. Much stress is occasionally laid, both by Commissioner and Official Assignee, upon the not uncommon fact of a bankrupt having kept no 'cash-book.' As a proof of careless, or studied dishonest trading, this may, in most cases, be taken for what it is worth; but a book of far greater importance, a stock-book or ledger, showing the amount of goods bought, and the amount sold, may be omitted or tampered with without exciting any observation or inquiry from persons appointed to adjudicate upon the crimes and errors of trade, but who are so ignorant of its ordinary operations and ar-

rangements. The Official Assignees, having no interest in anything but a per centage upon the bare assets placed in their hands, or given to them for collection, are at liberty to suit their individual tastes and notions of personal economy in the choice of an office, and are therefore found in gloomy garrets, difficult of access, and badly provided with accommodation either for debtors, creditors, or books of account. Creditors stare when they go into such a place, and find a common loft full of the records of some hundred estates—the precious books which the bankrupt, if honest, has carefully kept in an iron safe for so many years—huddled in sacks like potatoes, unprotected from loss or robbery, and liable to be destroyed by fire at any moment. The attention accorded in these offices to inquiring creditors, or their solicitors, is not granted as a right which may be demanded at any time, but is dependent in a great measure upon the temper and urbanity of the clerks employed. Why should they be bored by persons who are only bent upon investigation, and who, unlike the bankrupt debtor, bring no grist to the mill which has to pay their wages?

The Official Assignees, it has been assumed, must be men of education and proved probity, who will not work reliably under an average income of less than two thousand per annum. Has fair competition ever been tried? Was an Official Assigneeship ever advertised like an ordinary situation? If honesty and fair ability are so rare, how comes it that bankers are well served by men who have as much value passing through their hands in a day as these officers have each in a year, and who are, nevertheless, trustworthy upon three hundred per annum and a small guarantee, without the expensive checking machinery of an accountant and clerks at seven thousand a year?

The Registrars, who cost with staff upwards of eight thousand per annum, exist to perform legal functions that ought to fall to the Commissioner, and mercantile details that are properly in the province of the Official Assignee.

The Messenger, who, backed by a Broker at 800*l.* per annum, is the officer supposed to take possession upon a fiat of the property of the bankrupt, is a man earning 1400*l.* per annum, for paying another man from three to four shillings a day to take his responsible position. Apart from the gross jobbery shown in the fact of a man receiving this enormous income for doing comparatively little or nothing, how comes it that while it requires fifteen hundred or two thousand a year, with all the supposed checks and contrivances of the court, mainly for the purpose of keeping an Official Assignee honest, a man upon an uncertain pittance of a few shillings a day becomes for several weeks the uncontrolled guardian of all the property, stock-in-trade, and furniture of the bankrupt?

THE ILLUMINATIONS.

It is not possible to disassociate the ideas of joy and light; we may think of light without joy, but joy without light at once strikes the mind as impossible. In poetry, ninety-nine out of every hundred illustrations of joy are drawn either directly or indirectly from light; and it is the same in prose, even in that of our every-day experience. All our pleasures and hopes tend lightwards, and we commonly say of a face expressing joyfulness that it was lit with smiles, or that there is a brighter time coming for those who are in need of cheer. The custom, then, of lighting up our houses on all occasions of festivity has its origin in the very primary instincts of our nature. Monday last was a festa day, a day

of rejoicing, therefore a day of light. The sun—the great cause of all light—shone joyfully throughout the early hours, and when his powers waned, the rejoicers demanded other beams, and found them plentifully ready, shaped into stars, and crowns, and laurel branches, and scrolls, in glittering spangles of glass, in dancing gas-jets, and in rainbow-tinted globes.

Whatever foreigners may say about our not being a joy-loving people, we are never indifferent to an occasion of public festivity, and our shopkeepers possibly spend more money in illuminating their houses on such occasions than any of their class in any other country in the world. For it must be remembered that when we hear of Vienna or Paris being resplendently illuminated on occasions of public rejoicing, the light which is supposed to manifest the public feeling is, for the most part, official light, and the joy of which it is the outward expression must be taken as at least semi-official. A striking example of the difference between England and the Continent in this respect was afforded on Monday night, in the absence of light from every one of the Government offices but the Admiralty.

There is no doubt about it, the English love light, and never lose an opportunity of illuminating. It is, therefore, astonishing that so little progress has been made in the art of festival-illumination. The use of gas—which is the best of all lights for the purpose—has generally superseded that of oil; but the superseded medium seems to have left behind it all sorts of trammels in the shapes of traditional shade-glasses and other mechanical arrangements. Stars, and crowns, and initials, are well rendered by small jets of gas, but these designs should only be used as ornaments or parts of large designs, the object of which should be to produce light—the essential requisite of joy. On Monday night the designs exhibited an almost total lack of invention. There were some marked exceptions, particularly in the cases where coloured glass crystals were employed, great richness of hue being the result; but even in these cases there was the oversight of a sacrificed light. The illuminations which come nearest to the right thing were those of the Carlton, Reform, and Junior United Service Clubs; in front of each of those buildings gas-flambeaus and standards were ranged at intervals and threw far and wide a joyful flood of light. In Regent-street, again, an admirable effect was produced by running lines of gas-burners along the buildings on either side of what was formerly the Quadrant. But the most remarkable arrangement of light was at Apsley House; there the bold lines of the roof were marked out against the sky with bright flames of gas—the building being thrown into deep and grand shadow, affording the finest possible contrast of light and shade.

But not only were the devices feeble and the means at command badly employed, there was a lack of heartiness in the artists who took upon themselves to represent the public feeling on this occasion of rejoicing. The marriage of Monday really ought to have fetched out a number of good mottoes and emblematical devices; but not one of the latter was worth a rush, while the former may very fairly be characterized under these four heads—the heavy sentimental, the namby-pamby, the impertinent, and the downright insolent. As a specimen of the first kind, take from St. James's-street, "May their hearts as their hands be united;" of the second, from a transparency in the City, "May their dream of happiness be realized;" of the third, an inscription from the front of

a shopkeeper's in Oxford-street, who put his house into a sort of illuminated mourning for the memory of HAVELOCK, with inscriptions to the effect that the hero had not been properly appreciated by his countrymen, and ending with something of an "However, may they be happy." Of the last description we will give three more than sufficing examples—the first, "May their attachment be as warm as our oven, and their hearts as light as our muffins!" the second, another gross trading puff, from the front of the American Stores in Oxford-street, "THE AMERICAN;" and the fourth, from the same street, where a fishing-tackle maker's joy at the great event of the day could find vent only in the publication of his own name in letters of fire two feet high—"CHEEK."

To return to what was said at the outset of this article, great light is the first requisite of all festive illumination, as in harmony with and expressive of joyfulness. Nearly all the devices at present used fall short of the intentions of their originators, and one great reason of this is they are small, isolated, and wrongly planned. Illuminations on occasions of great public rejoicing should not express merely individual joyfulness but the general feeling of the people. To worthily illuminate a great city individual efforts should be combined to carry out one large design, instead of being frittered away in the comparatively ineffective attempts as at present. Suppose, for example, the whole of the tradespeople of Regent-street, who on Monday night spent large sums of money in the production of their separate illuminative devices, had subscribed their money to a general fund for the purpose of grandly illuminating Regent-street, forming a committee of management among themselves for the carrying out of their design; we do not hesitate to say that an effect of light might have been produced throughout the entire length of that fine street that would have eclipsed the whole of the rest of the London illuminations: an architecture of fire might have been built, and the whole population of the city might have walked under an arcade of joyful light such as has never been witnessed by mortal eyes.

This we hold to be the only true mode of illuminating a great city in honour of such an event as that of Monday. How beautiful a city appears when even partially illuminated, as with the ordinary street-lamps, any one in London may satisfy himself by standing upon the top of Primrose-hill upon a clear, dark night; those who know Paris, will instantly call up the beautiful picture upon which they have looked from any of the triumphal arches after nightfall. Multiply this beauty by twenty and the result will still fall short of what we are convinced would be the effect of festival illumination on the plan we have suggested.

But a time is coming when London will offer even finer fields for illuminative effects. When the long-dreamed-of improvements upon the banks of the Thames have been realized, and the proposed miles of terraces give a new 'lung' to London, there will be the place for the good citizens of the first city of the world to illuminate, and there a magnificent effect of light reflected and re-reflected may be produced, quenching even the recollection of past failures.

THE CONSULAR SERVICE IN TURKEY.

THE withdrawal of Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE from Constantinople, and the establishment of more settled relations with Turkey, suggest the necessity of reorganizing our consular staff in that empire. We have been accustomed for several years to com-

plaints on this subject, which appear to have been well founded, and we believe that the question is one to which the Government itself is not indifferent. The peculiar institutions, the political position, the social characteristics of the Ottoman Empire, place it apart from the rest of Europe, and necessitate a consular service upon a special and systematic principle. This is on all sides admitted; but it remains to ascertain the means by which a working staff of able, experienced, and zealous men may be secured. The first essential is that no consul should, under any conceivable circumstances, be permitted to engage in trade. It is well known to what a serious extent the interests of the British mercantile community have suffered from the absence of this restriction upon the consular body, which in its turn lost in character and consideration. But, while we debar them from making use of those private facilities by which their incomes might be increased, it is impossible to insist that the present rate of salaries shall continue. The object must be in future to establish a service into which men of high education and special capacity shall be desirous to enter, and this purpose will not be effected unless, while raising the scale of emolument, we regulate as well as accelerate the course of promotion. As it is, advancement is not only slow, but uncertain; rewards are capriciously distributed, and the general result is that consular employment in the Levant is held in considerable esteem. It generally leads to nothing; no positive or conspicuous distinction is promised to merit of any kind; the ways of patronage, throughout the department, are devious and perplexing. For example, there are a few appointments to consulates-general and political agencies. Are these conferred upon subordinates who have risen through the several ranks? Seldom or never. The 'system' absorbs them, they count among the prizes of West-end patronage; and are generally obtained by political or family influence. Now this is precisely a case in which service in one grade naturally qualifies a man for promotion in another. The requisites are: experience, a solid judgment, and local knowledge; and these are exactly the qualifications likely to be attained during a certain term of active occupation in consular duties. As to official integrity, that is as indispensable to a clerk at Bagdad as to an interpreter to the Embassy at Constantinople.

A system of regular gradation might remove some of the most important abuses in the service. Thus, fixing the minimum of the candidate's age at twenty, and the maximum at twenty-five, he might be compelled to pass an examination before being attached to a consulate as clerk or secretary, and after remaining for five years in that position, he might be promoted to the rank of vice-consul, under a consul-general, arriving at the post of consul after another term of years. Thus his judgment would have been matured, and he would have been perfected in a knowledge of his duties. It would be advantageous, we think, only to retain vice-consuls when they are attached to a consulate-general; every consulate, the duties of which require one or more vice-consuls, might be raised to the dignity of a consulate-general, whose staff might consist of a clerk or secretary. Of course, to allow for inequalities, there might be a first and second class of consuls, with a difference of pay, five years' employment in either entitling the employé to a certain measure of advancement. This, of course, would not preclude particular rewards for particular services.

Above the consuls would rank the consuls-general; above these the consuls-general who should exercise the functions of poli-

tical agents. To open a path for their further promotion, a rule might be established the absence of which has long been a ground of complaint, that all chief interpreters should be British-born subjects, who had acquired such a knowledge of Eastern languages as to be able to write and speak them with facility. In the French service, the offices of chancellor and interpreter are combined, and this regulation might judiciously be introduced into the reorganization of the English staff. Thus the gradation would be from the rank of consul to that of consul-general, thence to that of consul-general and political agent, and ultimately to that of interpreter to the British Embassy at Constantinople. A still larger scope might be obtained by founding a college for the study of Oriental languages, with a professorship as the prize of the most distinguished among the interpreters. The French have adopted this principle with success.

We should thus obtain a special and serviceable corps of consular agents who, stationed near every pasha and governor of a province in the Ottoman dominions, might materially assist by his counsel in the practical regeneration of the empire—if, indeed, that consummation is ever to be obtained. A feeble or rapacious governor he might check; one who was wise and liberal he might support; among the Christian subjects of the SULTAN his presence would inspire confidence; and, acting in concert with the British ambassador at the capital, his energies might be of material benefit to the government and people, while promoting the political and commercial interests of his own countrymen. If fees are still to be levied, he should never participate in them. This restriction would elevate his character and influence; notarial fees, indeed, might be appropriated by the chancellor for the liquidation of his office expenses.

We trust that the practice of appointing natives as vice-consuls or consular agents will be discontinued. Either it is worth while to maintain a consular establishment at a particular locality or it is not, and, under any circumstances, the services of an ill-paid Levantine or Greek islander are not desirable, and they are even more worthless when gratuitous. The official, of course, does not perform the duties of vice-consul, as the Irishman wore a hat without a crown 'for the honour of the thing;' he seeks his own interests, and the British merchant would prefer to dispense with his protection. In general terms, we would suggest the necessity of placing the consular staff in the Levant upon a higher footing, and not the least important reform would be the grant of pensions to the widows of consuls whose services in a barbarous country had been long and meritorious. To neglect this subject is to neglect the positive claims of British commerce throughout Turkey.

THE BIRTHDAY OF AUSTRALIA.

On the 26th January, 1788, a few Englishmen planted the British flag in Sidney Cove: on the 26th January, 1858, a few Englishmen assembled at the Albion Hotel in Aldersgate-street to celebrate the foundation and progress of the Australian colonies. The meeting comprised three Secretaries of State for the Colonies, the Speaker of the House of Commons, and the Speaker of the Legislative Council in New South Wales; an eminent historian of the colonies, now in office, Mr. HERMAN MERIVALE; a late colonial governor, Mr. LA TROBE; Sir RODERICK MURCHISON, the scientific predictor of gold in the Australian lands; and Colonel SMYTH, the Australian traveller. The

aristocracy, the Parliament, the science, and the society of England, were well represented at this birthday dinner.

These assembled gentlemen, representatives of the highest authority in the country, had more than one truth to commemorate as well as more than one colony. Mr. LABOUCHERE congratulated himself, and statesmen in his post, that the days are gone by when the Home Government attempted to coerce English colonists jealous of their liberties—days that are 'obsolete,' as Mr. GLADSTONE said. Mr. LABOUCHERE avowed the impossibility at this day of making any colony receive the convicts of England, unless it be perfectly willing to receive them. These are truths which are now registered in Downing-street, and were once hardly fought in the Australian colonies; men being almost called rebels for sustaining them; while the American colonies were driven into actual rebellion by the official refusal to admit plain facts. And Mr. GLADSTONE remarked that the fallacy of commercial monopoly was at the root of our coercion of America. It dictated the imposition of the unpopular tea duty. The acceptance of free trade for our own purposes in this country has thus helped to clear up true policy with our colonies. So much does one political truth assist another.

The Australian colonies have grown in number, in territory, and wealth: they contributed to the million and a half of the Crimean patriotic fund 150,000*l.*; about a thirty-fifth of the Anglo-Saxon population of the Empire contributed a tenth of the fund. Where wealth makes open-handed men, there is generosity of race; where freedom introduces order, there is popular sagacity.

THE COTTON OF DAMASCUS.

THE inquiry for new supplies of cotton having long engaged our attention, we are glad of an opportunity to present some details on the cotton cultivation in the neighbourhood of Damascus. At present the produce is small, but there are lands uncultivated which once produced immense quantities, and which, by the aid of some capital and intelligence, would do so again, if only the Turkish Government would give them in farm to Europeans. Under the present Pacha this is scarcely to be expected, but we believe he will be recalled, and the next in rank, the Accountant-General of the Province, is known to have expressed an opinion that these deserted lands should be given in farm henceforward for a term of fifteen years at a very moderate rate—indeed, a mere nominal rent. Under the English they would be free from the Arab plunderers, and a very large profit would attend the speculation. They would be in the Hauran, the best district, where the Druses are powerful, and where their authority is more or less under English protection. If, therefore, the permission be granted, there is a fortune to be made out of it; but capital is required to enable the peasantry to rebuild, or rather repair their houses, to buy animals and tools, for cultivating seed, and to enable them to live until the first crop be gathered. After the second year the capital might be entirely repaid, and then the advances might be small. The farmer would only have to pay the Government the rent, and he would recover from the peasant the legitimate taxes; he would probably get 20 and 30 per cent. for his advances, or, in lieu, take a share of the crop: the latter would be to him the most profitable.

We have no doubt that, whether by cultivating grain or cotton, there is a large profit to be made. The Manchester Association has been requested to send out seed of annual

as well as perennial cotton. Will they advance capital to set the thing going? There are persons on the spot who would find responsible people to see to the cultivation, and who would undertake that the return of capital with the increase was faithfully made.

COCHIN CHINA AND COREA.

It is understood that the French Government, after settling accounts with China, will establish a demand against Cochin China. With that country the relations of France have at all times been more important than those of any other power in Europe. In 1787, a treaty was signed at Versailles between the representatives of the Annamite Emperor (Cochin China being a French appellation, unknown in the country) and those of LOUIS XVI., the former ceding to the latter in perpetuity the bay of Touranne. It was then that, after a desolating war between Cochin China and Tonquin, a French bishop had saved the life of the monarch GIA-LONG's son, whom he conducted to a safe shelter in France; indeed, a powerful French influence had been established, which, during the Revolution, decayed. To religious toleration and commercial freedom succeeded persecuting which drove nearly every Christian out of the empire, and although French vessels of war occasionally visited the coast, and interfered to protect the Catholic missionaries, the intercourse between the two Governments had almost ceased, when in 1856 the Catina anchored in the bay of Touranne, and announced the arrival of a French plenipotentiary. The Mandarins opposed his reception, but Captain LEBLEUR DE LAVILLE SUR ARCE captured the forts commanding the town, and negotiations were opened. That they led to no satisfactory conclusion is evident from the mission now entrusted to Admiral GENEVOULY. It is to be hoped that upon the next occasion the Annamite Empire may be opened once for all to the commerce of Europe.

It presents every facility for commerce. Though a thousand miles in length, it has a shallow interior, penetrated by many large and navigable streams; its harbours are numerous and convenient; its canal system approaches in perfection that of China; its natural productions are of great variety and value; and among its population of five or six millions a market for our piece goods and other manufactures might be profitably opened, were the jealous prejudices of the Government set aside. We cannot but wish success to the French expedition, should it be determined to restore the ancient European relations with Cochin China, and we should hear with satisfaction that one of Admiral SEYMOUR's frigates had been despatched to negotiate, if possible, a treaty of friendship and trade with the Emperor of ANNAM.

Even more important is the Russian plan of settlement and conquest in the extensive peninsula of Corea. The field, up to this moment, is clear; but unless the Governments of the West pursue their interests vigorously, the first European establishment among the races of the further East will be Russian. Corea occupies, geographically, the centre of a triangle, formed by Pekin, Yedo, and the Russian establishments in Manchouria; its coasts are indented by a succession of excellent harbours, affording magnificent anchorage; its population is active and intelligent; among its productions are gold, silver, and copper; but the commercial jealousies of the Government are such that not even a Chinese trader is permitted to settle within the borders. When Admiral STIRLING, in 1855, anchored at Chosan, the great entrepôt of Korean trade with Japan, he requested permission to land for fresh water and provisions, and was met by a haughty and absolute refusal; battalions of soldiers mustered on the beach; banners were planted close to the water, and before filling a single hogshhead at a Korean well it would have been necessary to disperse a goggle-eyed army. Of course, the admiral abstained; but now that a squadron has been brought into those seas, we hope that the attempt made in 1855, and renewed in 1856, will not be abandoned. Immense commercial resources still remain to be developed in Eastern as well as in Western and in Central Asia.

JOINT-STOCK BANK MEETINGS.

Three leading London joint-stock banks have had their half-yearly meetings. Much interest was attached to them, as it is pretty notorious they have passed through a period of severe trial. Unfor-

imately, with one exception to which we shall advert hereafter, the reports and accounts are particularly vague, conveying scarcely any positive information to the minds of either the shareholders or the public. They might indeed be dispensed with altogether; they merely contain two announcements—we call the deposits so much, and the profits so much; take your fifteen, twenty, or twenty-five per cent., and be thankful. And in this spirit, the figures and reports have been adopted; the shareholders are averse to asking too many questions for fear of disturbing the unanimity of the meeting—*quies non movet*—they are glad to get their twenty per cent., and trust that the bank will last their time, most of them meaning to get out of the concern at some future favourable opportunity.

Here, then, is one of the weakest of the weak points of joint-stock banking. There is no one who has a permanent interest in the undertaking. The proprietors are constantly changing, and most of them have made up their minds to retire immediately that any ugly features present themselves. What the shareholders desire, therefore, is above all that things should look pleasant, that high dividends should be declared, and the price of shares sustained in the market. Of course the Directors, as men of experience, are perfectly aware of this; and as they value their seats, they stretch every point to please their fellow-proprietors; they keep out of view everything that is disagreeable, and place very prominently forward whatever is likely to make a favourable impression on the Stock Exchange.

Hence we find that the little discussions that took place were 'chiefly of a congratulatory nature,' and 'the losses during the crisis have been insignificant'; and again 'the Chairman congratulated the proprietors on the successful management of the bank during the half year.' In only one case was the keynote less jubilant; but then the dividend was only six per cent. The shareholders wanted to squeeze out a little more, and stated, with more frankness than characterizes proceedings of the kind in general, 'that the public look only to the dividend in judging of the prosperity of a bank, and never trouble themselves with an examination of the accounts.' This argument has a twofold force: first, a good dividend is very acceptable to the proprietors, therefore do not be too precise about the accounts; and next, the more dividend you declare the more business you will have; for high dividends are the test of the solidity of banking companies.

We now proceed to an examination of the accounts of the London and Westminster Bank, the oldest and the most extensive of these institutions in London, and, as far as we can judge, the best managed. At any rate, it is the only one that presents to the proprietors and public anything like a clear statement of its affairs. Its balance-sheet resembles very nearly the weekly return of the Bank of England, and gives the following particulars:—

Amount of capital.
Amount due to the public.
Balance of profit of loss.
Amount of Government securities.
Amount of other securities.
Cash balance.

In no other instance can these particulars be learned. Some banks mix the cash in the house with the money out of the house lent to the bill brokers; others put together the same item with bills discounted (it is impossible to conceive two mercantile assets having less affinity), while one lumps together cash, Consols, Exchequer bills, India bonds, and we know not what. As speech, according to diplomatists, was given to man to conceal his thoughts, so such loose semblances of accounts tend only to darken knowledge. The whole united guild of accountants could make nothing of them. This is a matter that requires immediate reform, and we earnestly press upon the Boards the urgent necessity of either publishing an intelligible statement or of withholding figures altogether.

But to return to the account of the London and Westminster Bank. We find that on the 31st ult. the deposits were rather less than fourteen millions, a large proportion of which was bearing a high rate of interest—for some considerable period eight per cent. Of this sum bearing a high rate of interest, upwards of two millions were in the Three per Cents., and fully two millions more lay in the till idle. It follows, therefore, that the remainder was invested at such an enormous rate as to pay a high interest to depositors—to cover expenses say seventy to eighty thousand a year—to provide for all losses, which must under any circumstances be a considerable

able item—and, besides all this, to yield to the proprietors a dividend of fourteen per cent. per annum. Four millions four hundred thousand pounds yielded an average return of one and three-quarters per cent. to the bank, yet the depositors get seven and eight per cent., and the proprietors fourteen.

But other banks were still more successful. That just mentioned, with fourteen millions deposit, made a net profit of sixty-six thousand pounds for the half-year; another establishment, with only ten and a-half millions, made eight thousand pounds more profit. The London and Westminster Bank, which, according to the report in the *Times*, had the singular good fortune to have only one customer fail during the crisis, paid fourteen per cent.; other establishments with resources one-fourth less, and with a less solvent *clientèle*, pay the shareholders fifteen and twenty-two per cent. These are inconsistencies which we cannot explain by reference to the published figures; we must, therefore, content ourselves by calling public attention to the discrepancies.

There are two features in the London and Westminster Bank's account that are deserving of notice. The one is the comparatively large cash balance that is in hand, the other is the large sum of Government securities held by the bank—the only securities, be it remembered, that are really convertible in a time of pressure. The amount of Government securities is about as large as the joint holdings of two other leading banks. Whether the cash balance of these banks is in the same proportion the published accounts do not allow us to discover. Of course, when accounts have to be prepared for public inspection, we must feel that efforts are made to make as good an appearance as possible; it would be unreasonable to expect otherwise. But the chairman of the Westminster Bank is anxious to show us that this is with them the ordinary state of things, and that even in the disastrous days of early November the same Government stock and the same cash balance existed. Other chairmen were less communicative, and left the world to draw such conclusions as they thought proper.

We sincerely trust that the July meetings will have laid before them amended accounts—amended, we mean, both in substance and in form. Let the directors no longer resist the reasonable desire that their accounts should, like all other public accounts, be thoroughly and efficiently, and, if it be necessary, continuously audited. No honourable man filling an office of trust can feel hurt that his statements are examined and approved by an independent competent authority. We trust that the proprietors will have their eyes opened to the fact that the foundation of every permanent banking institution is undoubted security—that profit should be only a very secondary consideration. The public, as well as the depositors are deeply interested in this question, for we can conceive nothing more calamitous than—we will not say the failure, but even the apprehension of the failure—of one of these great establishments. All confidence might be shaken, and distrust paralyze the right hand of commerce. Those to whom the management of these corporations is entrusted are loaded with a responsibility of a most momentous character. Let them do their duty fearlessly; let them retrace their steps where they find they have erred (we are glad to observe, for instance, they have abandoned the absurd rule of giving depositors interest at one per cent. under the Bank rate); let them listen carefully to the expressions of public opinion; let them give up notions of excessive dividends (the Bank of England with Government support gives only eight or ten per cent., and all concur that it is most ably managed); and the institutions they have nursed with so much care, from small beginnings may attain year by year to greater strength and solidity. It will be entirely the fault of the directors if their future proceedings are regarded with suspicion by the public at large.

THE POOR CLERGY.

The Secretary of the Clerical Fund, the Rev. W. G. JERVIS, of Kingston-upon-Thames, has published several cases of clerical poverty, to which we call attention. The first is that of a vicar in Ireland whose income amounts to 64*l.* a year. Upon this he supports a wife and five children, including a baby eighteen months old. "As a family we are bereft of everything." Their sustenance is composed of a little meal, potatoes, and milk; they have a plot of ground, a cow, and a few hundreds

weight of potatoes. But the income of the parish, deducting the landlord's per-centage, is 298*l.*

The vicar receives one-third, from which 19*l.* is deducted for poor rate and ecclesiastical fees. The remaining two-thirds are paid to 'a clergyman non-resident.'

To this statement nothing can be added. We are happy to say that the unfortunate gentleman has been benevolently assisted by the Clerical Fund and by the public, whose subscriptions have been received by Mr. JARVIS.

The second case is that of an incumbent aged eighty, who has been in the Ministry of the Church of England for fifty-seven years. He pays a curate, and his annual income is 120*l.* When he dies, his family will have no provision.

The third case we select is that of a married clergyman, whose living brings him in an income of 80*l.* a year. The details of his case are not a little distressing.

We do not often open our columns to appeals on behalf of particular charitable institutions, but in these cases the need is urgent, and a public principle is involved in the question whether the Church is not disgraced by the wants of its half-famished ministers.

THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE FRENCH EMPEROR.—The Lord Mayor, attended by the Sheriff, and several of the City notabilities, waited last Saturday on the French Ambassador to communicate to him the resolution which had been come to by the Common Council with respect to the late attempt on the life of the Emperor and Empress of the French. The resolution having been read, the Ambassador, in returning thanks, took the opportunity afforded him to refer to the privileges afforded in England to the refugees from all countries to take up their abode here. "He could not," he said, "see how any other course could be adopted in a country so enlightened and so free; but he could not but express an anxious hope that such means as might be consistent with the spirit of the English constitution and the noble liberality of the English institutions, would be adopted to afford protection against the depraved machinations of the enemies of mankind." His Excellency then expatiated upon the advantages which must arise from the maintenance of the good understanding between the two countries, and in high terms eulogized the institutions of this country, which he declared to be perfect, and which France would, as soon as she became fit by the strength of her government for the introduction of a similar system, be happy to imitate. Towards the conclusion of his remarks, his Excellency thus spoke with reference to the matter of the refugees:—"The whole question is in the moral situation of France, which has become anxiously doubtful of the real sentiments of England. Reasoning is of effect by analogy, popular opinion declares that, were there in France men sufficiently infamous to recommend in their clubs, in their papers, in their writings of every kind, the assassination of a foreign sovereign, and actually to prepare its execution, a French Administration would not wait to receive the demands of a foreign Government, nor to see the enterprise set on foot. To act against such conspiracies, to anticipate such crimes, public notoriety would be sufficient to set our law in motion, and measures of security would be taken immediately. Well, then, France is astonished that nothing of a like nature should have taken place in England; and Frenchmen say: 'Either the English law is sufficient, as certain lawyers declare; and why, then, is it not applied?—or it is insufficient, which is the opinion of other lawyers; and, in this case, why does not a free country, which makes its own laws, remedy this omission?' In one word, France does not understand, and cannot understand, this state of things; and in that resides the harm, for she may mistake the true sentiments of her ally, and no longer believe in her sincerity."

THE MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.—Lord Palmerston has issued the following circular to the usual supporters of the Government in the House of Commons:—"Downing-street, 26th Jan., 1858.—Sir,—As matters of considerable importance will come under discussion in the House of Commons when Parliament meets again on the 4th of next month, I shall feel greatly obliged by your early attendance in the House.—I have the honour to be, sir, yours faithfully, PALMERSTON."

THE SLAVE TRADE.—Reports have been received of the unprecedented success of her Majesty's steam sloop *Alceto* (Commander James Hunt) in the capture of vessels engaged in the slave trade on the coast of Africa. She has made no less than seven prizes in little more than a month.

TWO WORKHOUSE CONTRACTORS FINED.—At a meeting of the parochial authorities of Marylebone, held last Saturday in the workhouse, Marylebone-road, some samples of sugar and tea, procured according to parish order, were produced. The sugar was found to be of a very inferior quality to that contracted for, and the tea, which had been given to a parochial recipient as two ounces, was found to be under that weight. It was unanimously resolved that the contract be broken, and that the penalties, amounting to 40*l.* be enforced.

Literature.

Critics are not the legislators, but the judges and police of literature. They do not make laws—they interpret and try to enforce them.—*Edinburgh Review.*

THE Dean of WESTMINSTER has just published an interesting pamphlet on *Some Deficiencies in our English Dictionaries*, being the substance of two papers read by him before the Philological Society in the month of November last. Few are better entitled to write on the subject of English philology than Doctor TRENCH. A diligent student of the language himself, he has the power of communicating his enthusiasm to others, and has done more than any one besides towards popularizing the scientific study of our vernacular English. Anxious to turn the enthusiasm thus created to practical account, he submitted, as many of our readers may remember, during the last year to the Philological Society a plan for collecting materials towards the fuller elucidation of English lexicography. This plan was in the main to invite the co-operation of all who were interested in the subject, and to distribute among the volunteers who responded to the invitation the vast number of important works rich in materials for illustrating the history of the language which had been either altogether overlooked or only very partially employed for this purpose before. The Society at once adopted the Dean's suggestion, circulating without delay outlines of the plan and appeals for help. This effort has already been attended with considerable success. The appeal was responded to by seventy-six volunteers, among whom the works of a hundred and twenty-one English authors, in most cases the whole works of each author, were distributed, and several important contributions have already been received. The pamphlet before us is written to help forward this movement, by awakening more general interest in the effort, and by fixing attention on the points in which our existing dictionaries are most deficient, and where, therefore, active and intelligent help is most needed.

We need scarcely say that we heartily sympathize with the effort suggested by Dr. TRENCH, and undertaken by the Philological Society. It is very reasonable, and, if attended with reasonable success, will be a national service of the highest value. But to ensure its success, it is absolutely necessary that the object in view should be fixed with precision. The limits of the task undertaken must be clearly defined, or a great deal of the labour employed upon it will be thrown away. Dr. TRENCH's pamphlet does not by any means fully supply this indispensable condition of successful effort. Many of the important points discussed in his pamphlet are left practically undecided, the conclusions suggested or arrived at being too vague for use. Take, for instance, the first point touched upon that of obsolete words. Dr. TRENCH complains most justly that in our existing dictionaries these words are incompletely registered, but he gives no practical rule for correcting this cardinal defect. His plan, if fully carried out, would introduce fresh evils far greater than the one to be remedied. He suggests every word once used by an English author ought to be found in a good English dictionary. In illustration of what he means, he selects in the following passage a number of words from the writings of a single English writer, none of which have hitherto found a place in any of our dictionaries:—

The maker, for example, of an English Dictionary may not consider 'mulierosity,' or 'subannation,' or 'coaxation,' or 'ludibundness,' or 'delinition,' or 'septemifuous,' or 'medioxumous,' or 'mirificent,' or 'palmiferous,' or 'opime,' or a thousand other words of a similar character which might be adduced (I take all these from a single work of Henry More), to contribute much to the riches of the English tongue; yet has he not therefore any right to omit them, as all these which I have just adduced, with a thousand more of like kind, have been omitted from our Dictionaries.

A more unfortunate example could scarcely have been selected. Dr. HENRY MORE was a notorious word-coiner, and he has introduced more new compounds from Hebrew, Greek, and Latin into his writings than any English author of equal respectability. If all the words issued from his prolific mint were to be accepted as sterling coin, he would almost require a dictionary for himself. He has, in fact, appended such a dictionary to one of his works, his mystical poem on the soul, the very title of which, 'Psycho-Zoia,' is an illustration of his morbid passion for exotic terms. The truth is, such a rule with regard to obsolete terms must be defined by some reference to the character of the words themselves, and the position of the authors in whose writings they appear, or it is practically worthless. For the rest, we need scarcely add that the pamphlet, though deficient as a practical guide, abounds with valuable hints and curious information touching the important subject discussed.

The new Library Edition of the *Pickwick Papers*, published jointly by Messrs. BRADBURY and EVANS and Messrs. CHAPMAN and HALL, is an auspicious commencement of this handsome and serviceable reproduction of the *Opera omnia* of our great novelist, and does infinite credit to both the houses responsible for its appearance. On how many thousands of the most favoured bookshelves in our own country, and far away, wheresoever the English tongue is spoken and English hearts beat freely, will this priceless treasury of wit and humour, large-hearted wisdom, and fine humanity, be set in honour—a possession for ever! How many of our generation will the re-reading of *Pickwick* carry back to happy days, when he who, still in the prime and fulness of his manhood, is doing brave work as an unacknowledged legislator, was budding forth in all the exuberant freshness and prodigal abundance of the youth of genius! May he long be with us in bodily presence, best loved by those who know him best, honoured by all! In spirit he will be the welcome

guest with all the coming ages; so long, at least, as the English race and language endure. The externals of the new edition, as to paper and typography, are worthy of the author—what can we say more?—and we note with pleasure the generous and feeling dedication to Mr. JOHN FORSTER, a name justly honoured by the press, and well deserving to be handed down side by side with that of CHARLES DICKENS.

ARNOLD'S MEROPE.

Merope: a Tragedy. By Matthew Arnold.

Longman and Co.

THERE are two separate topics offered to the critic in this volume, one the tragedy itself, and the other the preface in which Mr. Arnold argues in favour of a restoration of the forms of Greek Drama. To do justice to either of these topics would require more space than any journal can allow; and to touch on them both would obviously be only to the disadvantage of both. We shall leave the preface and its theoretical discussions to the quiet meditation of the reader, whose attention is specially directed to it; and say a few words on the tragedy which that preface introduces.

Merope is the closest reproduction of the forms of Greek tragedy which, to our knowledge, has been yet attempted. Hitherto scholarly poets have been contented with an imitation of certain parts of the Greek form, or with such implied allusions as would gratify the scholarly reader, but no one has adopted that form in all its niceties and characteristics, as if submitting to all the conditions which affected the Grecian poet. Mr. Arnold now tries that experiment on the English public. Modern, intensely modern in spirit (as it ought to be) *Merope* is minutely antique in form. Not only are the more massive peculiarities of the Greek Drama reproduced, not only have we the simplicity of structure, slowness of movement, and choral interruptions, which were necessities in the Greek Drama, but we have also the simplicity of diction and the balanced seesaw of dialogue. In fact after a careful reading of *Merope* the English reader may congratulate himself on having made acquaintance with a Greek play. But this is, after all, a slight matter compared with poetic interest: a scholar might have achieved such a feat; but to write *Merope* something more than scholarship was required. We cannot but regard the form as a mistake; yet in spite of the gratuitous restraints which the author has laid upon himself in imitating where he should have been creating, we feel throughout the play a fine dramatic instinct moving a thoughtful and accomplished mind. The characters are not pure Greek, but very human, and moved by modern ideas. The language too is modern, of course, yet having much of the pregnant simplicity of the ancients, sometimes careless to a point remarkable in one so solicitous of ancient finish, but never meretricious or tricky. Let this portion of the early scene between Merope and the tyrant illustrate what we have said:—

(TO MEROPE.)

I sought thee Merope; I find thee thus,
As I have ever found thee; bent to keep,
By sad observances and public grief,
A mournful feud alive which else would die.
I blame thee not, I do thy heart no wrong:
Thy deep seclusion, thine unyielding gloom,
Thine attitude of cold, estrang'd reproach,
These punctual funeral honours, year by year
Repeated, are in thee, I well believe,
Courageous, faithful actions, nobly dar'd.
But, Merope, the eyes of other men
Read in these actions, innocent in thee,
Perpetual promptings to rebellious hope,
War-cries to faction, year by year renew'd,
Beacons of vengeance, not to be let die.
And me, believe it, wise men gravely blame,
And ignorant men despise me, that I stand
Passive, permitting thee what course thou wilt.
Yes, the crowd mutters that remorseful fear
And paralyzing conscience stop my arm,
When it should pluck thee from thy hostile way.
All this I bear, for, what I seek, I know;
Peace, peace is what I seek, and public calm:
Endless extinction of unhappy hates:
Union cemented for this nation's weal.
And even now, if to behold me here,
This day, amid these rites, this black-rob'd train,
Wakens, O Queen! remembrance in thy heart
Too wide at variance with the peace I seek—
I will not violate thy noble grief,
The prayer I came to urge I will defer.

MEROPE.

This day, to-morrow, yesterday, alike
I am, I shall be, have been, in my mind
Tow'rd's thee; towards thy silence as thy speech.
Speak, therefore, or keep silence, which thou wilt.

POLYPHONTES.

Hear me, then, speak; and let this mournful day,
The twentieth anniversary of strife,
Henceforth be honour'd as the date of peace.
Yes, twenty years ago this day beheld
The king Cresphontes, thy great husband, fall:
It needs no yearly offerings at his tomb
To keep alive that memory in my heart;
It lives, and, while I see the light, will live.
For we were kinsmen—more than kinsmen—friends:
Together we had sprung, together lived;
Together to this isle of Pelops came
To take the inheritance of Hercules;
Together won this fair Messenian land—
Alas, that, how to rule it, was our broil!
He had his counsel, party, friends—I mine;
He stood by what he wish'd for—I the same;
I smote him, when our wishes clash'd in arms:
He had smit me, had he been swift as I.
But while I smote him, Queen, I honour'd him;

Me, too, had he prevail'd, he had not scorn'd.
Enough of this;—since then, I have maintain'd
The sceptre—not remotely let it fall—
And I am seated on a prosperous throne:
Yet still, for I conceal it not, ferments
In the Messenian people what remains
Of thy dead husband's faction; vigorous once,
Now crush'd but not quite lifeless by his fall.
And these men look to thee, and from thy grief—
Something too studiously, forgive me, shown—
Infer thee their accomplice; and they say
That thou in secret nurtur'st up thy son,
Him whom thou hiddest when thy husband fell,
To avenge that fall, and bring them back to power
Such are their hopes—I ask not if by thee
Willingly fed or no—their most vain hopes;
For I have kept conspiracy fast-chain'd
Till now, and I have strength to chain it still.
But, Merope, the years advance;—I stand
Upon the threshold of old age, alone,
Always in arms, always in face of foes.
The long repressive attitude of rule
Leaves me austerer, sterner, than I would;
Old age is more suspicious than the free
And valiant heart of youth, or manhood's firm,
Uncoloured reason; I would not decline
Into a jealous tyrant, scourged with fears,
Closing, in blood and gloom, his sullen reign.
The cares which might in me with time, I feel,
Beget a cruel temper, help me quell;
The breach between our parties help me close;
Assist me to rule mildly: let us join
Our hands in solemn union, making friends
Our factions with the friendship of their chiefs.
Let us in marriage, King and Queen, unite
Claims ever hostile else; and set thy son—
No more an exile fed on empty hopes,
And to an unsubstantial title heir,
But prince adopted by the will of power,
And future king—before this people's eyes.
Consider him; consider not old hates:
Consider, too, this people, who were dear
To their dead king, thy husband—yea, too dear,
For that destroy'd him. Give them peace; thou can'st.
O Merope, how many noble thoughts,
How many precious feelings of man's heart,
How many loves, how many gratuities,
Do twenty years wear out, and see expire!
Shall they not wear one hated out as well?

MEROPE.

Thou hast forgot, then, who I am who hear,
And who thou art who speakest to me? I
Am Merope, thy murder'd master's wife . . .
And thou art Polyphontes, first his friend,
And then . . . his murderer. These offending tears
That murder draws . . . this breach that thou would'st close
Was by that murder open'd . . . that one child
(If still, indeed, he lives) whom thou wouldst seat
Upon a throne not thine to give, is heir
Because thou slew'st his brothers with their father . . .
Who can patch union here? . . . What can there be
But everlasting horror 'twixt us two,
Gulfs of estranging blood? . . . Across that chasm
Who can extend their hands? . . . Maidens, take back
These offerings home! our rites are spoil'd to-day.

POLYPHONTES.

Not so: let these Messenian maidens mark
The fear'd and blacken'd ruler of their race,
Albeit with lips unapt to self-excuse,
Blow off the spot of murder from his name—
Murder!—but what is murder? When a wretch
For private gain or hatred takes a life,
We call it murder, crush him, brand his name:
But when, for some great public cause, an arm
Is, without love or hate, austere rais'd
Against a Power exempt from common checks,
Dangerous to all, to be but thus annull'd—
Ranks any man with murder such an act?
With grievous deeds, perhaps; with murder—no!
Find then such cause, the charge of murder falls:
Be judge thyself if it abound not here—
All know how weak the Eagle, Hercules,
Soaring from his death-pile on Æta left
His puny, callow Eaglets; and what trials—
Infirm protectors, dubious oracles
Construed awry, misplann'd invasions—us'd
Two generations of his offspring up;
Hardly the third, with grievous loss, regain'd
Their fathers' realm, this isle, from Pelops nam'd—
Who made that triumph, though deferr'd secure?
Who, but the kinsmen of the royal brood
Of Hercules, scarce Heracleids less
Than they? these, and the Dorian lords, whose king
Ægimius gave our outcast house a home
When Thebes, when Athens dar'd not; who in arms
Thrice issued with us from their pastoral vales,
And shed their blood like water in our cause?—
Such were the disposers: of what stamp
Were they we disposers?—of us I speak,
Who to Messenia with thy husband came—
I speak not now of Argos, where his brother,
Not now of Sparta where his nephews reign'd:—
What we found here were tribes of fame obscure,
Much turbulence, and little constancy,

Precariously rul'd by foreign lords
From the Æolian stock of Neleus sprung,
A house once great, now dwindling in its sons.
Such were the conquer'd, such the conquerors: who
Had most thy husband's confidence? Consult
His acts; the wife he chose was—full of virtues—
But an Arcadian princess, more akin
To his new subjects than to us; his friends
Were the Messenian chiefs; the laws he fram'd
Were aim'd at their promotion, our decline;
And, finally, this land, then half-subdued,
Which from one central city's guarded seat
As from a fastness in the rocks our scant
Handful of Dorian conquerors might have curb'd,
He parcell'd out in five confederate states,
Sowing his victors thinly through them all,
Mere prisoners, meant or not, among our foes.
If this was fear of them, it sham'd the king:
If jealousy of us, it sham'd the man—
Long we refrain'd ourselves, submitted long,
Construed his acts indulgently, rever'd,
Though found perverse, the blood of Hercules:
Reluctantly the rest; but, against all,
One voice preach'd patience, and that voice was mine.
At last it reach'd us, that he, still mistrustful,
Deeming, as tyrants deem, our silence hate,
Unadulating grief conspiracy,
Had to this city, Stenyclaros, call'd
A general assemblage of the realm,
With compact in that concourse to deliver,
For death, his ancient to his new-made friends.
Patience was thenceforth self-destruction. I,
I his chief kinsman, I his pioneer
And champion to the throne, I honouring most
Of men the line of Hercules, prefer'd
The many of that lineage to the one:
What his foes dar'd not, I, his lover, dar'd:
I, at that altar, where mid shouting crowds
He sacrific'd, our ruin in his heart,
To Zeus, before he struck his blow, struck mine:
Struck once, and aw'd his mob, and sav'd this realm.
Murder let others call this, if they will;
I, self-defence and righteous execution.

The quiet power of these lines needs no remark; but with surprise we meet a line like—

Soaring from his death pile on Æta, left.

unrhythmical to licence; and the phrase 'used up' a few lines lower is not only objectionable in style so elevated, but is so distributed as to produce a still worse effect—

used

Two generations of his offspring up.

Verbal criticism this, no doubt; but in a work of such claims, criticism will be challenged to minutiae. We notice several verses with lax terminations, permissible on the stage, where the elocution covers such defects but not defensible in printed books; such a line for instance as this—

Shall we select? than Polyphontes, what

(the very worst, indeed, we have noted) is quite unworthy of Mr. Arnold's chastened style.

Unless we could give several columns to the analysis of the various phases of the artistic evolution of the subject chosen by Mr. Arnold we could offer no intelligible criticism of his work. The plot might be told in a few lines, as, indeed, is the case with all Greek plays, but the poetic treatment cannot be thus summarily indicated. We content ourselves therefore with heartily recommending the work to the reader's careful perusal and reperusal, for it is in our opinion a work eminently deserving of such study: with some blemishes in the versification, and with what seems to us an initial error in the adoption of an obsolete form, obsolete because the conditions which originally determined it have passed away, it is noble and pathetic in conception, elevated and elevating in execution.

NEW NOVELS.

The Three Chances. By the Authoress of 'The Fair Carew.' 3 vols. (Smith, Elder, and Co.)—To the numerous idealizations of blindness and madness which crowd the literature of romance, the author of 'The Fair Carew' has now added a hero whose attribute is deafness. Mr. Manley Frere, handsome, spiritual, opulent, and betrothed to a beauty, affirms that sight is a faculty scarcely so precious as that of hearing, and upon a particular morning wakes up to remark that his watch has ceased ticking. Nevertheless, while he moralizes upon the decay of an old companion, the hands continue to move; to convince himself he smites the floor with a heavy chair, and to his sense the blow falls more softly than velvet; he opens the window; the roller is passing noiselessly over the gravel; the thrush on a neighbouring branch is sitting songless; the reaper's scythe is as inaudible as that of death; the lattice opens and shuts without a creak:—

"The dog leaped up but gave no yell,
The wire was pulled, but woke no bell,
The ghastly knocker rose and fell,
But made no riot:
The ways of death, we all know well,
Are very quiet."

In this instance, it is deafness and not death, that, in the presence of Mr. Manley Frere, enchants all creation into a horrible silence. He is worse than a shadowless man; he is a man without an echo; he cannot hear his own voice; the lady appointed to be his bride is consequently parted from him, through the influence of her friends, and it is astonishing what an *liad* of dramatic melancholy ensues from the paralysis of the hero's ear. This, the nerve of the story, runs through it, pulsing sometimes where it is not seen; but the author does not wear out her invention, A

large space is occupied with minute portrayals of character, and with the elaboration of romantic situations; some of these are strongly marked and peculiarly original, especially the scenes descriptive of the love passages between an ancient Colonel and the self-torturing maiden, the tragedy of whose life is brought to a ruthless close. The writer dwells with perhaps morbid intensity upon episodes of this nature; but it is her great merit that the personages of her tale are so far human and real that not one of them is made up of gloss, varnish, opaline transparency, idyllic sweetness, bushy eyebrows, scowls, and dagger-teeth. Her fault is a tendency to a redundancy of detail, interrupting the flow of the narrative, which frequently stagnates in large overflows of dialogue, or in epistolary reservoirs still more artificial and purposeless.

Charmione: a Tale of the Great Athenian Revolution. By Edward A. Leatham, M.A. 2 vols. (Bradbury and Evans.)—It has been Mr. Leatham's object to construct a romantic reiteration of the manners and customs of ancient Greece. The attempt has frequently been made, but never, we think, successfully, in Germany or in England. Mr. Leatham has been bolder, perhaps, than any of his predecessors, for the curtain of his drama rising discloses at once a group in which Pericles, Alcibiades, Sophocles, Theramenes, Thrasybulus, Critias, Lycias, and Nicias figure, while Plato himself is afterwards brought upon the stage, with all the sophists, sages, warriors, and statesmen of the time. Among the ladies of the Grecian years are numbered Artemo, the daughter of Demosthenes, Eucharis, daughter of Nicias, and Charmione herself, the cynosure of the story. These personages converse, eat, drink, are married and given in marriage, fight, and die in a style which it is Mr. Leatham's pleasure to call Greek, and it is simply just to say that the effect is sufficiently entertaining; but we cannot avoid the persuasion that considerable study and talent have been thrown away. Not but that a novel laid among a classic people in a classic age might have its fascinations; the material is not obsolete; only the artist has not come. Mr. Leatham, laborious in his accumulation of details, has selected them without much artistic aim, and even his description of a Grecian marriage wants colour and animation. Here was an opportunity to bring the crowned bride upon the scene in the pure splendour and poetical variety of the Attic costume, and to paint a hundred aspects of pagan manners; but what modern picture is not superfluous while we can read how the nuptials of Caranos were celebrated? Mr. Leatham has done his best, although he would have done better, we think, to leave Athenian fashions to be studied in the works of such authors as have wrought into really historical views the substances and suggestions of all antique literature and modern criticism.

The Forsters: a Novel. By Marguerite A. Power, author of 'Evelyn Forester.' 2 vols. (Newby.)—Miss Power, well known as the niece of Lady Blessington, and as an elegant and agreeable writer, has now published her second novel. It is a great advance upon the first. 'Evelyn Forester' was clever and characteristic, but it was written with less ease, less knowledge of society, less spirit and rapidity, than these two volumes. The story of *The Forsters* is painful, and betrays a saddened experience; we might blame, indeed, the writer's disposition to put her dramatic personages to death whenever it becomes necessary to destroy an obnoxious influence or a harsh association; but the quality most conspicuous in the book is the truth with which the domestic interior of the Forster household has been delineated. These bickerings, these jealousies, the fretful phantasies of spoiled human nature, are sketched from life. Miss Power brings her contrasts together within the circle of the same family, her two heroines being sisters; while to heighten the tone of the romance, incidents are daringly multiplied. We have found *The Forsters* not a little interesting, and we gladly assert its claims to success.

Dauntless. By the Author of 'Hands not Hearts,' 'The Revelations of a Commonplace Man.' 2 vols. (J. W. Parker and Son.)—This story has a deeply religious tinge, and turns upon a personal sacrifice which long delays the happiness of the individuals concerned. It is written with delicacy and polish; the hand is that of one evidently familiar with the English life of town and country, who has been a close student of manners, and has a thoroughly generous appreciation of the passions that torment the frailties of our human nature.

Dawn and Twilight: a Tale. By the Author of 'Amy Grant,' &c. 2 vols. (J. W. Parker and Son.)—This beautiful tale will be read with enhanced interest on account of its writer's untimely death. It is, throughout, 'mournful sweet,' as if the author knew her last work in life was being accomplished. While it was passing through the press she died. We dare not allow criticism to linger over the book, but may justly say that, as a story, it is very graceful and very touching.

German Love. From the Papers of an Alien. Translated, with the sanction of the author, by Susanna Winkworth. (Chapman and Hall.)—This strangely-charming fragment has been rendered into congenial English by one of our best German translators. It is already known to the English public; and we find it unnecessary to say more than that these Papers of an Alien, revealing in every page the chastened tenderness of a fine heart, and the discursive thoughtfulness of an accomplished intellect, can scarcely read better in the original than in Miss Winkworth's version.

A DOCTOR'S TOUR.

A Three Weeks' Scamper through the Spas of Germany and Belgium. With an Appendix on the Nature and Uses of Mineral Waters. By Erasmus Wilson, Churchhill.

A THOUSAND tourists gossip; but of gossip there are various kinds and qualities. That of Mr. Wilson is the gossip of a scholar, one who has studied cities and men, who is observant as well as cheerful, and whose narrative resembles, in its substance and colour, the best sort of conversation—it informs, it interests, it enlivens, it is never trivial or tedious, never pompous, but always well-balanced, suggestive, and practical. To say this, is to say that Mr. Wilson is not a common tourist, and that is emphatically what we mean. This book is entitled *A Three Weeks' Scamper*; and yet, compared with the works of any cockney dilettante who has been a

year on the Continent, taking observations jocular or profound, it is all pith and richness. Not that the writer affects an oracular tone; far from it; he scarcely ceases laughing from the beginning to the end of September, quizzing himself, his companions, England, the world, and things in general; but invariably converting his chat into pleasing and not unprofitable doctrine. Thus, on board the Calais packet, he dashes into a familiar treatise on seasickness, and the resolve of every reader will be, after mastering the hypothesis, to try the experiment, with eternal gratitude to Mr. Wilson as the result, should his plan succeed. In his own case it was triumphant, for, having bound a shawl tightly round his body, and arranged himself in such a posture as to fix the stomach in one steady position, the cause of nausea was removed, and a fact was added to science. Setting foot on French soil, he delays not to declare his gratitude to the cookery which has done so much for that vivacious people, and renders full justice to the soup, and the succession of proper drinks and viands to follow. Strange that the curse of humanity should be perpetually denounced against the British system, and yet our household kitchen-masters are not ashamed. France, however, was not the ground selected by Mr. Wilson for his rapid explorations. The third chapter brings him to Chaudfontaine and Spa, where sedatives and tonics well out of the earth, for the invigoration of dancers, gamblers, and visitors, who throng round the knaves and simpletons to admire them, and perhaps to envy their courage. The effect of these early draughts produced in the doctor's fatigued frame a sense of vigour, and cutlets and St. Julien suffered accordingly; but the inspection had only begun. Aix-la-Chapelle was in sight, and here, after a lively interlude on German money, he wanders among the alternative waters where Charlemagne and Napoleon bathed, and where the name of Erasmus Wilson was a charm that kindled an excitement among the medical population.

From Aix-la-Chapelle his path lay to Langen Schwalbach, among some of the most celebrated wonders of German scenery, and across the Taunus mountains, where health is a natural product of the soil, and where muriated, carbonated, chalybeate, and sulphureous waters, cold and thermal, form the principal wealth of the inhabitants.

In this region Mr. Wilson delighted. Here towered the mighty castle of Lahneck, and from its windows, high among the hills, the tourist saw a blaze of light; for here a certain Irish nobleman, Lord Moriarty, has revived the feudal grandeur of the Byzantine stronghold, which has a chapel possessing a bull of indulgence, granted in 1322 by the Pontiff John XXIII. The casements are illuminated at night to guide the traveller; the dungeons are full of juice from the vineyards of the Rhine and Moselle; and Mr. Wilson found the hospitality of Lahneck very consoling. His pilgrimage, however, was not to German cellars, but to springs and fountains, and at Langen Schwalbach he drank the water-wine of the Romans:—

The water is received into two oval-shaped basins of red sandstone, about two feet in depth; and these basins are lodged in a shallow pit, paved and lined by red sandstone, and reached by a flight of steps at each side. The bottom of the basin is perforated with holes, one with several, the other, the chief drinking basin, with one only. The carbonic acid gas rises up through these holes in little covets of bubbles, and breaks upon the surface with a crackling noise. The one opening of the drinking basin is intended to concentrate the carbonic acid gas, which then boils up in large bubbles, and is further accumulated by a bright metal funnel, sunk below the level of the water, and into which the whole of the gas rushes, sometimes lifting up the surface water as though it were in strong ebullition. A good-looking girl performs the part of barmaid of the spring, handing to the visitors, as they approach the outer rail, a glass cup of her generous liquor, for which she dips into the pewter funnel. After quaffing his cup, the drinker places it on a small shelf inside the top of the rail, and then hastens away for his walk, returning for another glass when the first is well shaken down, or, in the language of these free-drinkers, digested. "This is the sixth cup (half-pints) I have swallowed this morning," said a phrenized-looking Englishman to his friend, while I was gently sipping the inspiring but somewhat cold beverage at his elbow; "this is my sixth cup, and I think by the time I have walked over that hill and get back again I can drink a seventh." I thought so too, from his appearance, for he didn't seem to me to have room for a stomach under his waistband; and I came to the conclusion that the water must have slipped down some side alley, and gone clear of his stomach altogether; or else that he was an editor of a London daily paper, and lived upon ink. Nearly four grains of cold iron, to wash out his stomach before breakfast; enough to give it the iron-mould, or turn the poor thing into corrugated leather.

The roses of Schlangenbad suggest a digression on German flowers:—

Germany appears to me to be remarkably destitute of flowers; and, with the exception of oleanders, and pomegranates, and the double convolvulus, I scarcely saw a flower worth looking at throughout my journey. At the tables d'hôte, several flower girls were admitted at different places, but their little bouquets were of the most pitifully miserable kind; even a bouquet which an enamoured swain bought for his lady-love was so excessively common that an English maiden would have rejected it with contempt.

That on German dinners is more flattering:—

In the first place, there arrives a soup plate of light potage, something between broth and gravy soup, and not at all unacceptable; secondly, there comes the beef which has been used to make the potage, and which is not in the least degree the worse for the process; it is tender, has a pleasant flavour, and is a dish that no man in his right senses can allow to pass; not that he gets it in a lump, but only in a small dish, containing, when full, some six or eight slices, from which he selects one or two, as hunger may prompt. Accompanying the bouilli, as this boiled fresh beef is called, is a small dish of potatoes in fragments, sometimes smothered in butter; and so ends the second course. Now, the distribution of food to a long table of fifty or sixty guests, so that all may be served with the same article and at the same moment, is a matter which calls for some degree of ingenuity, and ingenuity and generalship are not wanting to the accomplishment of the object. It is managed thus: six slices for six guests, and two over for the very hungry, or as a perquisite of the dish; six times ten, sixty guests; then let there be prepared ten of these dishes, and popped on the table in the middle of every six persons, with a dish of potatoes between each; then, as the guests help themselves, or the waiter hands the dish to the six for whom it is intended, as soon as you are served and have time to look around, you find that every one else has been served also.

At Bamberg he receives the card of a German doctor, whereupon arises this quaint and racy disquisition:—

Now, doctor, let me read you a lesson; enamelled cards, I have been given to understand, are prepared with white lead, and the preparation is highly pernicious to

the workpeople who are employed in its manufacture; now, if this be true, and, without proof to the contrary, I assume it to be so, I hold that man, and that—no, not woman, courtesy forbids—that man, then, a brute, who sees such cards; therefore, doctor, I hope you will bear this my denunciation in mind the next time you issue the order for a fresh pack of cards. But to proceed; in the first place, we see in the middle of my friend's enamelled card, in gold letters, 'Dr. Pierre Brassovanyi,' a most magnificent name; next, around Dr. Pierre Brassovanyi, like a halo round the sun, is a very elegant scroll, tapering away to each end, and throwing a leafy pivot up and down, to bring it into relation with a pretty frame-like border, all gold, gold, gold. Well, here ingenuity might be supposed to have exhausted itself; but no, there is a back front as well as a face front to my friend's card; and here I claim priority of introduction into England, if ever that honour should become the subject of dispute. I don't ask for a patent, I give it to the world, and I modestly receive the world's thanks; so, on the back front of this superb card we find, firstly, a neat golden border, and then four elegant, or, as a young lady just from boardings-school would say, sweetly pretty corners; and in each of these corners a word; four words, and such words, teeming with significance. First, there is 'visite'; no doubt, how do you do; pretty well I hope, as this leaves me, or as I leave it, at present; and to say all this, and a great deal more perhaps, all we have to do is to turn down that corner: then comes corner number two, 'ex offio'; ah! short for ex-officio; just dropped in to feel your pulse, ask after the pain in your stomach, or how that last bottle of champagne settled itself last night, &c. &c.; sorry to find you out, because I lose my fee, &c. &c.; and all this is said by 'ex offio,' when that corner is turned down: corner number three, 'felicitation'; how eloquent; a new husband or wife, it may be; or a boy or a girl, son and heir, perhaps; or a government place, or a legacy; delicious word: and then corner number four, last scene of all, 'adieu.'

The narrative of Mr. Wilson's three weeks' tour among the Spas is altogether a graphic and delightful book.

CONNECTION OF THE OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS.

Prideaux's Connection of the Old and New Testaments. New Edition. Edited by J. T. Wheeler. 2 vols. Tegg.

A new edition of Dean Prideaux's principal work, *The Connection of the Old and New Testaments*, was desirable on several grounds. Since the time of its first appearance nearly a century and a half has elapsed. The knowledge of the world within that short period has wonderfully increased by historical researches of every kind, and especially by those studies which refer to antiquity and the East. The great object the learned and laborious Prideaux had in view was to bridge over the great gap which existed in the annals of the Jews from the time of the cessation of scriptural history to the Christian era, to take up the thread of narrative which had been dropped in the seventh century before Christ, and continue it down to the time when the records of the Jewish nation became more regular and authentic. Nor was this the only task he imposed upon himself. He sought to associate the Jews with the nations around, to show their relation with or dependence on the governments of those vast empires which successively absorbed the territories of Western Asia. All this he accomplished by a profound study of sacred and profane writers, of Josephus and the Rabbinical writers on the one hand and the Greek and Roman historians on the other. We cannot but admire the extent of Biblical and philological, as well as geographical and antiquarian knowledge, which the composition evinces. Still, the work was necessarily imperfect, as the light of history has become clearer since the days of Dean Prideaux: the unparalleled discoveries which of late years have been effected in Egypt, Assyria, and the far East, the critical examinations of the Zendavesta, the advance in geographical science, the grand achievements in the fields of comparative philology and mythology, the discoveries in Egyptian hieroglyphics and the Persian cuneiform characters, have in a certain degree impaired the accuracy and therefore the usefulness of the work; and for these several reasons we conceive a new edition was called for.

Although Prideaux's *Connection of the Old and New Testaments* alone is as yet published, it is intended that its two companion works by Shuckford and Russell shall also be included in the series, and thus will be completed in a cheap and corrected form the three works which connect sacred and profane history from the earliest period down to the commencement of the Christian era. Mr. Wheeler, to whom has been entrusted the responsible duty of correcting the original history of Prideaux, and so adding to it as to render it serviceable to the student of the present day, has evidently been careful to interfere with the historical matter as little as possible. His notes are not copious, but judicious when introduced. He has rendered valuable aid in another form. The previous editions were badly arranged, without a table of contents, or index of any kind by which reference might be easily made and the memory relieved; the paragraphs were long and wearying; there were neither landmarks for mapping out the divisions nor analyses for the digestion of facts. These impediments have been removed in the present edition. An analytical heading and date have been attached to every paragraph, a list of contemporaneous kings and high priests added, and the contents of each paragraph indexed at the commencement of each volume to facilitate research. This able and diligent preparation of a work of intrinsic merit cannot but fail to render it still more popular.

The period selected by Prideaux was one full of interest. The ancient thrones of Nineveh, of Babylon, and Memphis were uprooted, and a new dynasty occupied those seats of empire. The Medo-Persian sovereignty replaced the power of the Assyrian monarch; the arts of Greece and the arms of Rome asserted their supremacy, and dazzled the eyes of mankind. Mr. Wheeler writes, in his short but vivid historical review of this epoch:—

Coexistent with this historical crisis was a spiritual revolution. In all directions the mythologies of the several races, the petrifications of the first efforts of awakening conscience, were rent asunder by the volcano of religious reformation. The Pantheons of the Hindoos, the Assyrians, and the Egyptians were as rudely invaded by the Reformers of the sixth century before Christ, as the Christian Pantheon of the Romanists was assailed by the Reformers of the sixteenth century of the Christian era. In India the mythology of the Vedas was broken through by the teachings of Buddha, who threw away the whole ceremonial of Brahmanism, with all its sacrifices, penances, and castes, changed the complicated systems of old Hindoo philosophy into a short doctrine of salvation, and enforced the duties of morality, justice, kindness, and self-sacrifice.

In Central Asia, the migration of that great branch of the Arian race whose line of march is indicated in the Zendavesta had carried with it the Zoroastrian faith of Ormuzd. The worshippers of fire, with all the stern enthusiasm of the Puritans, were trampling under foot the idolatry of the West, the sensual heathenism of the Sabians, the horrible rites of the Magian Medes, and the grovelling animal worship of the besotted Egyptians. In Europe, the intellectual and civilized Greek and the tattooed and savage barbarian were alike yielding to the influence of this wide-spread revolution in religious belief. The poets and philosophers of Hellas were contemplating the mysteries of Eleusis, or discussing the doctrines of Pythagoras and Orpheus—mysteries which initiated the trembling devotees into the secrets of immortality, the happy tranquillity of the Islands of the Blessed, and the mysterious horrors of the under-world; doctrines which taught him a purer morality on earth, and instilled in him brighter hopes of the world beyond the grave. And perchance, even at that early time, the painted savages of Britain were already imbibing from the Druidical hierarchy the dogma of the transmigration and immortality of the soul; whilst the Scalds of the wild and icy North may even then have awakened to a sense of the imperfections of their warlike deities, and from the depths of their moral consciousness may already have foretold that terrible twilight of the gods, when Odin and Valhalla should pass away, a mightier Deity and a purer heaven arise upon their ruins, and cowardice and courage be no longer regarded as the only standards of evil and of good.

It should be added, that, in addition to the historical sketches furnished by Mr. Wheeler, the present edition contains an account, supplied by Dr. McCaul, of the rabbinical authorities consulted by Dean Prideaux. The elaborate care with which the revision of the two volumes under notice has been executed, leads us to hope that the corrected works of Drs. Shuckford and Russell will not be delayed long in the press.

PUBLICATIONS AND REPUBLICATIONS.

MR. WALTER BAGEHOT has reprinted, chiefly from the *National Review*, a series of essays which he entitles *Estimates of some Englishmen and Scotchmen*. The volume is published by Messrs. Chapman and Hall; and, announcing its appearance, we reserve it for more extended notice.

The third volume of Messrs. Longman's cheap edition of Lord Macaulay's *History of England* has this week appeared. Possessors of former editions will probably find it necessary to interline them with the new notes and references.

Mrs. Matthew Hall's volume on *The Royal Princesses of England from the Reign of George the First*, published by Mr. Routledge, is, with its pretty portrait of the Princess Royal, so much a book of the day, that we do not delay to announce it. The writer's conscientious research and powers of description entitle her book, however, to separate treatment.

As a companion to Mrs. Hall's historical volume we have a dainty little book, very original in its design. It must be noticed now or never, being simply and purely an elegant ephemeral. This is *A Piece of the Royal Wedding Cake*, by Mr. H. R. Lumley, published by Mr. William Thomas. It is a little tale—the romance of nonsense, indeed—with satin-lined covers of white enamel, tied in a true lover's knot with a silver cord and two silver tassels.

Mr. Hardwicke has published his *Annual Biography for 1857*, neatly and carefully written by Mr. Edward Walford. The volume is among the most useful and interesting annuals of the past year. It will be followed by another series at Easter, bringing up the biographical obituary to the close of 1857.

A Plea for the Ways of God to Man, by Dr. William Fleming, published by Hamilton, Adams and Co., is 'an attempt to vindicate the moral government of the world.' We can only testify to the accuracy and clearness of the author's literary style.

The Arts.

THE FESTIVAL PERFORMANCES.

THE second of the Festival Performances at HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE consisted of the performance of BALFE's charming *Rose of Castille*, by the FRYE and HARRISON company; and the farce of *Boots at the Swan*, by Mr. ROMBOX. The effect of the English opera was a little dimmed by the indisposition of Miss LOUISE FRYE, who was labouring under a painful attack of influenza, which, on any ordinary occasion, would have justified an apology, perhaps an absence. The fascinating and accomplished prima-donna sang with infinite courage, with quite enough of her wonted brilliancy to convince the audience that any defect was only transitory and occasional, and to win the admiration and sympathy of all her hearers for so pure a tone, so true a method, a taste so delicate and just, an expression so glowing and refined. In the farce, Mr. ROMBOX was, of course, victorious over the risible nerves of the most courtly and impassible among the audience; but the party in the Court Box were, we doubt, almost as much bewildered as amused by such a dish to set before a Queen, as the representation of a drunken, staggering Boots.

On Saturday evening the entertainment was somewhat more choice. The stage was restored to its proper denizens—the Italians. BELLINI's ever young and fresh *Sonnambula* was appropriately selected for a Bridal festival; and in this delicious opera, hallowed to English opera-goers by the traditions of MALIBRAN, PERISSANI, JENNY LIND, and PAULINE VIARDET GARCIA, Madlle. PICCOLONINI essayed, for the first time in London, the part of *Amina*. It would be idle and ungracious to institute comparisons—indeed any comparison is out of the question; suffice it to say that the young Rose of Sicina was bewitching, and tender and touching as the peasant maid; joyous and pathetic by turns, *looking* as fresh, and melodious as the music itself. Her acting was sweetly natural and easy in its simple grace, and, with one or two exceptions, her singing was wisely unambitious, and bird-like in its pure abandonment to the emotion of the scene. Signor GIULINI gave great effect to *Elmo*; but we notice with regret a growing tendency in this remarkable singer to drag the tune and to *scowl* down the emphasis of pathetic passages by a drawn-out sweetness that is only not a drawl. This was especially the case in the 'Ah, perche non posso odiarti!' and by no means contributed to the beauty of the air, in spite of the exquisite voice and the admirable force and facility of the singer. Signor GIULINI has a right to criticism, and may fairly disdain unqualified eulogy.

The opera was followed by a Festival Cantata, the poetry by Mr. OREN-

FORD, the music by Mr. HOWARD GLOVER. The execution of this occasional piece betrayed a ludicrous haste and want of preparation; the orchestra (so excellently handled in its accompaniments to the opera) was all abroad, and the singers nowhere. Nevertheless, the saddened grace of Madame SPEZIA's solo, especially in the touching lines,

Royal bride, thine island home,
Girt by ocean, ne'er forget,

found its way to the hearts of the audience, and, if we mistake not, brought tears to the eyes of the young Princess. The spectacle presented by the vast audience upstanding while the National Anthem was chanted, was brilliant in the extreme, and one which the gentle Bride will not easily forget. She will find honour and respect elsewhere, but enthusiasm so affectionate and heartfelt belongs to the land of English homes.

Last evening the last State performance took place, and *The Rivals* was played by Mr. BUCKSTONE and his zealous and intelligent HAYMARKET company, reinforced by Mr. KEELEY and Mr. HUDSON, Miss FITZPATRICK, and Miss REVOLD, with extraordinary animation and success.

We hear with regret that Mr. CHARLES KEAN is very seriously indisposed, and that by the earnest recommendation of Sir JAMES CLARKE he has been persuaded to snatch a brief interval of entire repose from the harassing labours and anxieties of manager and actor. He is said to be suffering from the effects of overwork and consequent nervous exhaustion, complicated by an attack of influenza. We hope, however, that a fortnight's rest and change of air will restore him in renewed strength and health to the duties of his profession and the applause of the public. His dignified and disinterested conduct with regard to the 'Festival Performances,' has largely increased the number of those admirers who feel an almost personal interest in one who has, with perfect taste and discretion, equally removed from unworthy concessions and undue pretensions, vindicated his own self-respect, the dignity of his art, and his personal and professional relations towards the Court and the public. The following letter from a lady-correspondent (with a pardonable dash of enthusiasm in the composition) very fairly expresses, we believe, the general feeling on the subject to which it refers:—

"Sir,—By-and-by, when the effervescence of loyalty that at present agitates the town shall have cooled down, it will be thought a strange thing that our Queen exhibited herself, on the occasion of her daughter's marriage, as a 'theatrical star,' to draw brilliant audiences for the purpose of dazzling her foreign visitors, who were unwary of the undignified machinery by which it was effected.

"Strange, too, is thought the absence of Charles Kean from the Festival Performances, the tragic actor and accomplished gentleman, *par excellence*, of our day. And this omission becomes incomprehensible to those who know, that for the ten years he has managed the Windsor Theatricals, he has—besides closing his own theatre—never received any remuneration whatever from Her Majesty, his railroad expenses even being unpaid.

"The public, who lately so generously sympathized with him, ought to treat him to 'one cheer more' on being apprised of these facts. I enclose my card, and remain,

Your obedient servant,

"FAIR PLAY."

MR. CORDEN ON PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.—Mr. Corden has addressed a letter to Mr. Willans, the Chairman of his committee at the last election for Huddersfield, in which he advocates the claims of the working classes to the franchise, and doubts their imputed Socialistic tendencies. He observes:—"If we take a review of the conduct of the masses of the people on occasions of political strife, we shall find that they have generally been right before their 'betters'; and, although they have had no votes, their hands and voices have been raised in favour of every great principle of morality and justice. I have had great experience in appealing to all classes, and I say most sincerely that I should prefer an audience of which the working class formed a considerable part in all cases where I was the advocate of the rights of humanity. Great bodies of men are, no doubt, liable to be misled by appeals to their passions; but they are instinctively just and truthful; the multitude are incapable of playing the part of hypocrites and traitors. The longer I live the greater is my reverence for, and trust in, the mass of humanity, which, in the aggregate, seems to sum up a total of virtues greater than can be traced in the individual units. There is much wisdom and truth in the saying of Montesquieu—'Men, although reprobates in detail, are always moralists in the gross.' It is strange how implicitly we trust the working class with all that is most precious to us in private life—our property, our lives, and the lives of our children—and yet, in the far less important trust of a vote, along with ourselves, how timid and jealous we are. And yet we see in America and Switzerland, where universal suffrage prevails, life is more secure than in despotic States, and property accumulates (a proof of its security) more rapidly than in other parts of the world."

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

PADOW.—On the 16th Dec. 1857, at Chinsurah, near Calcutta, the wife of the Rev. C. E. Hadow, Chaplain H.E.I.C.S.: a son.

TOWNSEND.—On the 25th inst., at the Croft, Swindon, the wife of J. Copleston Townsend, Esq.: a son.

MARRIAGES.

COLLINS—HUMPHREYS.—On Wednesday, the 26th inst., at the parish church, Felixstowe, Suffolk, William Clow Collins, Esq., to Adelaide, second daughter of John Porter-Humphreys, Esq., both of the above place.

HARWOOD—HARWOOD.—On the 9th inst., at St. Dunstan's, Fleet-street, Edward Harwood, of East Moulsey, Surrey, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late William Harwood, of 55, Piccadilly, and 25, Golden-square, London.

DEATHS.

BROWN.—On the 11th inst., at Constantinople, from severe sore throat, G. Barron Brown, chief physician of the town and province of Bolon, Anatolia, Asia Minor, eldest son of J. Baker Brown, Esq., Connaught-square, Hyde Park.

MILES.—On the 8th inst., at Bishop Lyddard, near Taunton, Somersetshire, Mrs. Elizabeth Miles, in her 112th year, and in full possession of her faculties.

Commercial Affairs.

London, Friday Evening, January 29.

THE Bank is now down to 4 per cent., whilst outside the Joint Stock Banks will not allow more than 2 per cent interest on deposits. The influx of gold and expected arrivals will swell the amount in the bank coffers to high eighteen millions between this and Lady Day. The action on the money market has been, however, not steadily progressive. Consols have nearly touched 95½, but have subsided to 95 again. Turkish Six per cents are a little firmer. Buenos Ayrean and Peruvian Stocks are in demand. Russian and Sardinian are without much change.

In railway shares, foreign and East Indian continue in favour. No change in the Canadian or New Brunswick American, i.e. United States, improve by every mail from New York. The Brazilian 7 per cent. railway schemes are in great favour with the public. As yet the allotment has not been made in the shares of the Bahia and San Francisco Railway. Heavy shares are very languid; receipts are falling off, and the state of trade in manufacturing districts operate against them. Caledonians alone, with a 5 per cent. dividend before them, are in advance. Manchester and Sheffield, from some mysterious advantage that is suspected to be gained by an alliance with the Great Northern, maintain their full value. Berwick, York and North Midland, and Leeds Northern, are flatter; Brightons are giving way—from sales.

In Joint Stock Banks there has been a fair amount of business doing. Ottoman and Bank of Egypt in better request. Mining shares have been very active, and the price of tin and copper having advanced has given a healthy stimulus to buyers. United Mexicans are flatter. The rumours that were current yesterday of fresh revolts in Madras, of *émutes* in Rome, and the hostile tone taken by General Bazaine's division of the French army in their address to the Emperor, serve to keep the buoyant spirits of the Bulls down.

Consols leave off at four o'clock, 95½ 95½ for February 7th account.

Blackburn, 94½; Caledonian, 93½; Chester and Holyhead, 37, 39; Eastern Counties, 60, 61; Great Northern, 103½, 104; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 103, 105; Great Western, 59½, 60; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 93½, 94; London and Blackwall, 64, 65; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 106, 108; London and North-Western, 101, 104; London and South-Western, 98½, 99; Midland, 94½, 95; North-Eastern (Berwick), 97½, 98; South-Eastern (Dover), 74½, 75; Antwerp and Rotterdam, 69, 67; Dutch Rhineish, 44, 43 dis.; Eastern of France (Paris and Strasbourg), 27½, 28; Great Central of France, —; Great Luxembourg, 74½; Northern of France, 37½, 38; Paris and Lyons, 34½, 34; Royal Danish, 10, 18; Royal Swedish, 4; Sambre and Meuse, 8, 9.

CORN MARKET.

Mark-lane, Friday, January 29.

WE have had moderate supplies into London; but a great many cargoes have arrived off the coast. The trade continues exceedingly dull, and prices remain unaltered.

THE *Photographic Art Journal*, of which we have received the opening number, fulfils the first condition of existence for any publication—it meets a want. Success will follow discerning management and liberal enterprise. If we may judge by the present specimen, the *Photographic Art Journal* will be creditable to its conductors in external appearance; and the two illustrations are very finely and delicately executed: the one is from a photograph of the Baptism of Christ in the River Jordan, an alto-relievo by M. JUSTIN, a French sculptor, and is as rich as a mezzotint; the other is a speaking portrait of WILLIAM RUSSELL, the sometime Crimean, and now or about to be Indian, correspondent of the *Times*. The letter-press of the *Journal* will, no doubt, gain in strength and interest with succeeding months.

TALKING of Photography, we are disposed to take an opportunity of introducing to our readers a young German artist (for artist he is, albeit *sans le savoir*, if not absolutely *malgré lui*), by name Herr G. SCHMIDT, of Dusseldorf, who is to be found, we believe, at 15, Argyll-street, in this metropolis. Is Photography, properly speaking, an Art, as its votaries and Professors assert, or rather an artistic application of science? It has been often most unartistically used, but of late it has been taken up by men of art, and something of the dignity of art has been given to the sleight of the Sun. If not strictly creative, it is eminently reproductive in its functions; and there are many of its actual Professors who, at their will, can make the sun *compose*, and not be content to copy only. In the grouping and *pose* of portraits, as in the reverent and subtle transcript of nature in her lovely loneliness, Art becomes the handmaid to the 'eye of Phœbus.' But to return to Herr G. SCHMIDT, who literally *cuts out* every sort of Art with a couple of loose blades of a pair of scissors. He takes a bit of black tinted paper, and (like a tapestry-worker *behind* the picture), with a few easy, dexterous twirls of the scissors he *creates*—a fir copice standing out dark and sharp against the evening sky, with a couple of belated sportsmen firing their last barrels at the partridges, and the pointers 'down charge,' and all this with a life, a liberty, a movement not to be seen in many pictures! Or here is a thymy, heathery, breezy eminence, a wild stag leaping over a hurdle, and others of the herd coming over the crest, foreshortened, in the distance. Or here is a group of horses, such as ROSA BOWHEER would not disown; or a bunch of flowers, on which a butterfly is pausing; so tenderly, so lovingly, so truthfully expressed; no pre-Raphaelite, no Photographer could be more religiously exact. In his landscape cuttings there is a life and air, a light and shade, in the tree tops, in the very grass; in the figures an expression, a freedom which all the sleight of hand could not produce, if the artist's eye and heart were not there to see and to seize. Now, it appears that Herr G. SCHMIDT has never learned to draw, and that ever since he was five years old he has been *cutting out*. Is he an artist? is this cunning of hand an art? We have said as much, but we recommend our readers to visit Herr SCHMIDT and decide for themselves. The young Cutter-out has at least all the modesty of real talent; and at Paris, we have heard, he found the welcome and the admiration due to genius. The misfortune, rather than the defect, of his peculiar workmanship appears to us to be the *triviality* of the instrument, and of the mode of operation. But the results are all the more wonderful.

BRITISH FUNDS FOR THE PAST WEEK.

(CLOSING PRICES.)

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Frid.
Bank Stock.....	226	224	224	224	224	224
3 per Cent. Red.....	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½
3 per Cent. Con. An.	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½
Consols for Account	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½
New 3 per Cent. An.	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½
New 2½ per Cent.	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½
Long Ann. 1860.....	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½
India Stock.....	219	221	221	221	221	221
Ditto Bonds, £1000	17	17	17	17	17	17
Ditto, under £1000	17	17	17	17	17	17
Ex. Bills, £1000.....	21	21	21	21	21	21
Ditto, £500.....	21	21	21	21	21	21
Ditto, Small.....	19	19	19	19	19	19

FOREIGN FUNDS.

LAST OFFICIAL QUOTATION DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY EVENING.)	
Brazilian Bonds.....	102
Buenos Ayres 6 per Cents.....	99
Chilian 6 per Cents.....	103
Chilian 3 per Cents.....	72
Dutch 24 per Cents.....	65
Dutch 4 per Cent. Certif. 100	21
Equador Bonds.....	21
Mexican Account.....	21
Peruvian 4½ per Cents.....	79½
Portuguese 3 per Cents.....	45
Portuguese 4 per Cents.....	100
Russian Bonds, 5 per	119
Russian 4½ per Cents.....	110
Spanish.....	41
Spanish Committee Cer-	5
of Coup, not fun.....	5
Turkish 6 per Cents.....	95
Turkish New, 4 ditto.....	100
Venezuela 4½ per Cents.....	100

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, January 26.

BANKRUPTS.—HENRY HOLMES WOODFILL and LOWEN GIMBER, Aldermanbury, City, stationers—ABRAHAM JACOB ATTON, Stoford, Wiltshire, cattle dealer—EPHRAIM SABEL, Coleman-street, City, merchant—WILLIAM BERTRAM GORDON, Regent-street, hosier—MARC FERNANDES, Devonshire-square, Bishopgate, importer of foreign sand—FREDERICK FINNIS and ALEXANDER MACNAB, John-street, Minorities, provision merchants—ANN HUGHES, Northumberland-street, Strand, and Cannon-row, Westminster, lodging-house keeper—JOHN YOUNG, Bliton, Staffordshire, roll turner—WILLIAM SANSOME, Coventry, ribbon manufacturer—HENRY WIGMORE, Enville, Staffordshire, hotel keeper—WILLIAM THOMPSON, Birmingham, coal dealer—WILLIAM GERRARD, Burslem, Staffordshire, grocer—GEORGE LANCASHIRE, Castle Donington, Leicestershire, silk manufacturer—MARTIN LIEPMAN, Nottingham, lace manufacturer—JAMES BEAVER and HENRY BEAVER, Bristol, builders—JOHN MORRIS, Rhymney, near Tredegar, Monmouthshire, draper—WILLIAM WHITE, Tintinhal, Somersetshire, farmer—HENRY NUTTALL and JAMES NUTTALL, Rochdale, flannel manufacturers—SIEGFRIED ARON, Manchester, general merchant—JOHN BROADBENT, Manchester, umbrella-maker—MARTIN LIEPMAN, Nottingham, lace manufacturer—JAMES BEAVER and HENRY BEAVER, North Shields, Northumberland, ship chandler.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—A. ALEXANDER, South-muir of Kirkcubright, cattle dealer—J. WINDO, Drumbrack, Renfrewshire, gardener—D. GIBB, Glasgow, wright—A. ELLIOT, Glasgow, commission agent—C. HENDERSON and T. DIXON, Glasgow, commission merchants—J. FINLAYSON, Kincardine, Perthshire, and Glasgow, wine merchant—J. DRUMMOND BENTON, Glasgow, wool merchant—J. FULTON, Airdrie, spirit dealer.

Friday, January 29.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.—THOMAS FRANCIS, Kingsland-road, builder—JOHN VIGGARS, Walsall, timber merchant—THOMAS MILLINGTON FRITCHARD and THOMAS HIGGINS, Liverpool, rice merchants.

BANKRUPT.—WILLIAM JOHN MILBURN, next Gravesend, Kent, ship owner—CRANBROOK JOHN WHITALL, Southbury, tailor—JAMES FRESHWATER, Poultry, tea dealer—HENRY TOZER, Soho, tin plate worker—HENRY SCOTT, Elsworth, Cambridgeshire, draper—THOMAS BERRIS, Reading, licensed victualler—JOHN DALLER, Fimlico, builder—CHARLES HITCHMAN, Warwick, licensed victualler—THOMAS and JOHN HORSFALL, York, machine makers—THOMAS BAKER, Nottingham, lace manufacturer—SAMUEL HOLLAND BRIGGS, Nottingham, lace manufacturer—MATTHEW BROWN and JOHN, Bradford, woollaplayers—JAMES FRANCE, Kirkburton, Yorkshire, woollen cloth manufacturer—ROBERT COOKE, Liverpool, hatter—BERNARD THORNTON PASCHMAY, Liverpool, merchant—DAVID WADINGTON, Tunstall, draper—WILLIAM RILEY and WILLIAM TOMKINSON, Walsall, ironmasters—JOHN COOK, Birmingham, spirit merchant.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—JOHN MATHER, Edinburgh and Glasgow, dealer in cattle—DAVID ANDERSON, Blackdykes, Haddingtonshire, farmer—ROBERT WRIGHT and ALEXANDER CRICHTON, Glasgow, tea merchants—NICHOLAS MACLEOD and Co., Leith, merchants—JAMES FRANK, Hamilton, saddler—JOHN TAYLOR, Glasgow, banker—ALEXANDER SMITH, Leith, coat factor.

TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF SIR HENRY MONTGOMERY LAWRENCE, K.C.B. WHO FELL IN THE DEFENCE OF LUCKNOW.—A PUBLIC MEETING will be held on SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at one o'clock, in WILLIS'S ROOMS; the Right Hon. Lord NAMUR, G.C.B., in the chair.

Office, pro tem., 5, Old-square, Lincoln's-inn (W.C.). Contributions will be received by the Hon. Secretary, as above; and by Messrs. Hoare, 37, Fleet-street; Messrs. Ransom, Bouvier, and Co., 1, Pall-mall East; and Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co., 20, Birchall-lane. EDW. F. HATHAWAY, Hon. Sec.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.—189th Concert, Polygraphic Hall, Strand.—ITALIAN OPERA NIGHTLY.—Morning Performance on Saturday, commencing at 3, evening at 8. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Amphitheatre, 1s. Seats can be had at Mr. Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the Hall.

DR. KAHN'S MUSEUM AND GALLERY OF SCIENCE. 3, Tichborne-street, Haymarket. Programme for February: Lectures by Dr. KAHN, on "The Philosophy of Marriage," at 3 and 5 and 8 p.m.; and by Dr. SEXTON, on "The Chemistry of Respiration," at 4 p.m.; on "Skin Diseases," at 4; on "The Hair and Beard," at 5; and on "The Relations of Electricity," at 9. The Lectures illustrated with brilliant experiments, Dissolving Views upon a new principle, &c. Open for Gentlemen only, from 12 till 6, and from 7 till 10. Admission 1s. Illustrated Handbook, 5s. Programme gratis. Dr. Kahn's Nine Lectures and a Programme sent post free on the receipt of 12 Stamps.

MAJOR'S IMPROVEMENTS IN VETERINARY SCIENCE.

"If progress is daily made in Medical Science by those whose duty it is to study the diseases to which the human flesh is heir, it would seem that improvements in Veterinary art quite keep pace with it, as is manifest on a visit to the well-known Horse Infirmary of Mr. Major, in Cockspur-street. Here incipient and chronic lameness is discovered and cured with a facility truly astonishing, while the efficacy of the remedies, and the quickness of their action, appear to have revolutionised the whole system of flogging and blistering. Among the most recent proofs of the cure of spavins by Mr. Major, we may mention Cannobie, the winner of the Metropolitan, and second favourite for the Derby, and who is now as sound as his friends and backers could desire. And by the advertisement of Mr. Major's pamphlet in another column, we perceive that other equally miraculous cures are set forth, which place him at the head of the Veterinary art in London."—*Globe*, May 10, 1896.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS FOR THE SKIN.—Rheumatism, Scoury, Leprosy, Jaundice, Scrofula, or King's Evil, Sore Head, and the most inveterate skin disease to which the human race is subject, cannot be treated with a more certain, safe, and speedy remedy for their cure than Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which act so peculiarly on the constitution, and so effectually purify the blood, that those diseases are quickly and permanently eradicated—thus proving their superiority over all other remedies. They are equally efficacious in curing eruptions, burns, scalds, glandular swellings, ulcerous wounds, rheumatism, and contracted and stiff joints.

Sold by all Medicine Vendors throughout the world; and at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishment, 244, Strand, London.

FOR GOUT, RHEUMATISM, AND RHEUMATIC GOUT. SIMCO'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS are a certain and safe remedy.

They restore tranquillity to the nerves, give tone to the stomach, and strength to the whole system. No other medicine can be compared to these excellent Pills, as they prevent the disorder from attacking the stomach or head, and have restored thousands from pain and misery to health and comfort.

Sold by all Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1d. or 2s. 9d. per box.

A NEW DISCOVERY, whereby Artificial Teeth and Gums are fitted with absolute perfection and success hitherto unobtainable. No springs or wires, no extraction of roots, or any painful operation. This important invention perfects the beautiful art of the dentist a closeness of fit and beauty of appearance being obtained equal to nature. All imitations should be carefully avoided, the genuine being only supplied by Messrs. GABRIEL, the old-established Dentists, from 3s. 6d. per Tooth—Sets, 4s. 4s. Observe name and number particularly. 33, Ludgate-hill (five doors west of Old Bailey); and 134, Duke-street, Liverpool. Established 1804.

Prepared White Gutta Percha Enamel, the best Stopping for decayed Teeth, renders them sound and useful in mastication, no matter how far decayed, and effectually prevents Toothache.—In boxes, with directions, at 1s. 6d.; free by post, 2s. 6d. Sold by most Chemists in Town and Country. Ask for Gabriel's Gutta Percha Enamel.—See opinions of the Press thereon.

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12 Dessert Forks.....	1 10 0	1 15 0	2 2 0	2 10 0
12 Dessert Spoons.....	1 10 0	1 15 0	2 2 0	2 10 0
12 Tea Spoons.....	0 18 0	1 4 0	1 10 0	1 18 0
6 Egg Spoons, gilt bowls.....	0 12 0	0 15 0	0 18 0	1 1 0
6 Sauce Ladles.....	0 7 0	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 10 0
1 Gravy Spoon.....	0 8 0	0 11 0	0 13 0	0 16 0
2 Salt Spoons, gilt bowls.....	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Mustard Spoon, gilt bowl.....	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 3 0
1 Pair of Sugar Tongs.....	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 7 0
1 Pair of Fish Carvers.....	1 4 0	1 7 0	1 12 0	1 15 0
1 Butter Knife.....	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 7 0	0 8 0
1 Soup Ladle.....	0 13 0	0 17 0	1 0 0	1 1 0
1 Sugar Sifter.....	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 8 0
Total.....	11 14 6	14 11 5	17 14 9	21 4 9

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12 Table Spoons, best quality.....	1 16 0	2 14 0	3 0 0
12 Dessert Forks, best quality.....	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0
12 Dessert Spoons, best quality.....	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0
12 Tea Spoons, best quality.....	0 16 0	1 4 0	1 7 0

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